

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

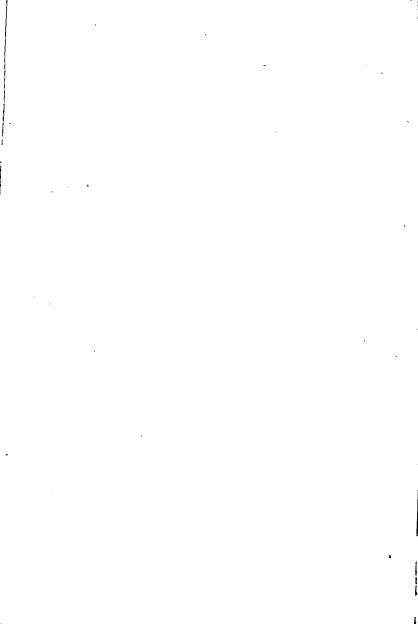
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/



MAGOUN

HARVARD CO LIBRAR 3. P.M. J. Cambridge, 1988.

3 2044 102 787 926



Clarendon Press Series

75t.

AN

ICELANDIC PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

HENRY SWEET, M.A.

#ford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

MCCCLXXXVI

[All rights reserved]

Fduc T 22718.86.815



Zondon HENRY FROWDE



Oxford University Press Warehouse
Amen Corner, E.C.

CONTENTS.

												PAGE
Gramm.	AR	•	•		•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	1
TEXTS:												
I.	Thor											43
- II.	Thor a	nd (Jtgard	Saloki								44
III.	Balder								•			53
IV.	Death	of B	alder								٠.	54
v.	Hēðim	an an	d Hǫį	gni			•	•				58
VI.	Death	of C	laf T	ryggv	ason		•		•			60
VII.	Auðun				•					•		70
VIII.	þrymsl	cvið	а.	•				•				77
Notes	•											83
GLOSSA	RY.							•				87
PROPER	NAME	s							_		_	100



PREFACE.

THE want of a short and easy introduction to the study of Icelandic has been felt for a long time-in fact, from the very beginning of that study in England. The Icelandic Reader, edited by Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell, in the Clarendon Press Series, is a most valuable book, which ought to be in the hands of every student; but it still leaves room for an elementary primer. As the engagements of the editors of the Reader would have made it impossible for them to undertake such a work for some years to come, they raised no objections to my proposal to undertake it myself. Meanwhile, I found the task was a more formidable one than I had anticipated, and accordingly, before definitely committing myself to it, I made one final attempt to induce Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell to take it off my hands; but they very kindly encouraged me to proceed with it; and as I myself thought that an Icelandic primer, on the lines of my Anglo-Saxon one, might perhaps be the means of inducing some students of Old English to take up Icelandic as well, I determined to go on.

In the spelling I have not thought it necessary to adhere strictly to that adopted in the Reader, for the editors have themselves deviated from it in their *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, in the way of separating ρ from \ddot{v} , etc. My own

principle has been to deviate as little as possible from the traditional spelling followed in normalized texts. There is, indeed, no practical gain for the beginner in writing time for timi, discarding δ , etc., although these changes certainly bring us nearer the oldest MSS., and cannot be dispensed with in scientific works. The essential thing for the beginner is to have regular forms presented to him, to the exclusion, as far as possible, of isolated archaisms, and to have the defective distinctions of the MSS. supplemented by diacritics. I have not hesitated to substitute (-) for (') as the mark of length; the latter ought in my opinion to be used exclusively—in Icelandic as well as in Old English and Old Irish—to represent the actual accents of the MSS.

In the grammar I have to acknowledge my great obligations to Noreen's Altisländische Grammatik, which is by far the best Icelandic grammar that has yet appeared—at least from that somewhat narrow point of view which ignores syntax, and concentrates itself on phonology and inflections.

The texts are intended to be as easy, interesting, and representative as possible. With such a language, and such a master of it as Snorri to choose from, this combination is not difficult to realise. The beginner is indeed to be envied who makes his first acquaintance with the splendid mythological tales of the North, told in an absolutely perfect style. As the death of Olaf Tryggvason is given in the Reader only from the longer recension of the Heimskringla, I have been able to give the shorter text, which is admirably suited for the purposes of this book. The story of Auðun is not only a beautiful one in itself, but, together with the preceding piece, gives a vivid idea of the Norse ideal of the kingly

character, which was the foundation of their whole political system. As the Reader does not include poetry (except incidentally), I have added one of the finest of the Eddaic poems, which is at the same time freest from obscurity and corruption—the song of Thor's quest of his hammer.

In the glossary I have ventured to deviate from the very inconvenient Scandinavian arrangement, which puts b, α , α right at the end of the alphabet.

I have to acknowledge the great help I have had in preparing the texts and the glossary from Wimmer's Oldnordisk Læsebog, which I consider to be, on the whole, the best reading-book that exists in any language. So excellent is Wimmer's selection of texts, that it was impossible for me to do otherwise than follow him in nearly every case.

In conclusion, it is almost superfluous to say that this book makes no pretension to originality of any kind. If it contributes towards restoring to Englishmen that precious heritage—the old language and literature of Iceland—which our miserably narrow scheme of education has hitherto defrauded them of, it will have fulfilled its purpose.

HENRY SWEET.

London, February, 1886.

GRAMMAR.

1. This book deals with Old Icelandic in its classical period, between 1200 and 1350.

PRONUNCIATION.

2. The Icelandic alphabet was founded on the Latin, with the addition of $\dot{\rho}$ and $\ddot{\sigma}$, and of the modified letters ϱ , ϱ , ϕ , which last is in this book written $\ddot{\sigma}$, $\ddot{\varrho}$.

VOWELS.

3. The vowel-letters had nearly the same values as in Old-English. Long vowels were often marked by ('). In this book long vowels are regularly marked by (¯)¹. The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.):—

a	as in	mann (G.)	halda (hold)
ā	,,	father	rāð (advice)
е	,,	été (F.)	gekk (went)
ē²			lēt (let pret.)
ę	11	men	menn (men)

¹ Note that the longs of ξ , \ddot{o} are written α , α respectively.

Where no keyword is given for a long vowel, its sound is that of the corresponding short yowel lengthened.

æ	as in	there	sær (sea)
i `	,,	fini (F.)	mikill (great)
ī			lītill (little)
0	,,	beau (F.)	orð (word)
ō			tōk (took)
Q	"	not	hond (hand)
ö	,,	peu (F.)	kömr (comes)
œ		• • •	færa (bring)
Ö	,,	peur (F.)	göra (make)
u	,,	sou (F.)	upp(up)
ū			hūs (house)
y	"	tu (F.)	systir (sister)
ÿ			lÿsa (shine)
au	"	haus (G.)	lauss (loose)
ei	=	ę + i	bein (bone)
еy	=	ę + y	leysa (loosen)

4. The unaccented i in systir, etc. (which is generally written e in the MSS.) probably had the sound of y in pity, which is really between i and e. The unacc. u in $f\bar{o}ru$ (they went), etc. (which is generally written e in the MSS.) probably had the sound of e0 in g000.

Note that several of the vowels go in pairs of close and open, thus:

close: e ē o ō ö œ.
open: e æ Q - Ö -.

CONSONANTS.

5. Double consonants followed by a vowel must be pronounced really double, as in Italian. Thus the kk in drekka (to drink) must be pronounced like the kc in bookease, while the k in dreki (dragon) is single, as in booking. When final (or followed by another cons.) double conss. are pronounced

long, as in munn (mouth acc.), hamarr (hammer nom.), steinn (stone nom.), distinguished from mun (will vb.), and the accusatives hamar, stein.

- 6. k and g had a more front (palatal) sound before the front vowels e, p, i, \ddot{o} , \ddot{p} , y and their longs, as also before j, as in kpna (know), keyra (drive), $g\ddot{p}ra$ (make), liggja (lie).
- 7. kkj, ggj were probably pronounced simply as double front kk, gg, the j not being pronounced separately.
- 8. If had initially the sound of our f, medially and finally that of v, as in gefa (give), gaf (gave), except of course in such combinations as fi, where it had the sound of f.
- 9. g was a stopped (back or front—guttural or palatal) cons. initially and in the combination ng, the two g's in ganga (go) being pronounced as in go. It had the open sound of G. g in sagen medially before the back vowels a, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, and all conss. except f, and finally:—saga (tale), dogum (with days); $sag\ddot{o}i$ (he said); lag (he lay). Before the front vowels and f it had the sound of G. g in liegen, or nearly that of f (our f), as in sggir (says), sggig (to say).
- 10. Before voiceless conss. (t, s) g seems to have been pronounced k, as in sagt (said), dags (day's).
- 11. The g was always sounded in the combination ng, as in single, not as in singer.
- 12. h was sounded before j in such words as hjarta (heart) much as in E. hue (=hjū). hl, hn, hr, hv probably represented voiceless l, n, r, w respectively, hv being identical with E. wh: hlaupa (leap), $hn\bar{\imath}ga$ (bend), hringr (ring), hvat (what).
- 18. **j** is not distinguished from i in the MSS. It had the sound of E. y in young: $j\rho r\bar{\sigma}$ (earth), $s\rho tja$ (to set).
 - 14. p in pt probably had the sound of f: lopt (air).
 - 15. r was always a strong point trill, as in Scotch.
 - 16. s was always sharp.

- 17. \mathbf{v} (which was sometimes written u and w) had the sound of \mathbf{E} . w: vel (well), $h\rho ggva$ (hew).
 - 18. z had the sound of ts: beztr (best).
- 19. p and d were used promiscuously in the older MS., the very oldest using p almost exclusively. In Modern Icelandic p is written initially to express the sound of E. hard th, d medially and finally to express that of soft th; as there can be no doubt that this usage corresponds with the old pronunciation, it is retained in this book: ping (parliament), fadir (father), vid (against). In such combinations as pd the d must of course be pronounced p.

STRESS.

20. The stress (accent) is always on the first syllable.

PHONOLCGY.

VOWELS.

21. The vowels are related to one another in different ways, the most important of which are *mutation* (umlaut), *fracture* (brechung), and *gradation* (ablaut).

Mutation.

- 22. The following changes are i-mutations (caused by an older i or j following, which has generally been dropped)¹:
- 8 (Q) . . 9: mann (man acc.), menn (men); hend (hand), hendr (hands).
 - $\mathbf{\tilde{a}} \dots \mathbf{\tilde{m}} = m\bar{a}l$ (speech), mala (speak).

¹ Many of the *i*'s which appear in derivative and inflectional syllables are late weakenings of *a* and other vowels, as in *bani* (death) = Old-English *bana*; these do not cause mutation.

- e (ja, jo) . . i:—verðr (worth), virða (estimate).
- u (o) .. y:-fullr (full), fylla (to fill); lopt (air), lypta (lift).
- $\mathbf{\bar{u}} \dots \mathbf{\bar{y}} := br\bar{u}n$ (eyebrow), pl. $br\bar{y}nn$.
- o..ö:—koma (to come), kömr (comes).
- $\bar{\mathbf{o}} \dots \mathbf{o} := f\bar{o}r \text{ (went)}, f \alpha r a \text{ (bring)}.$
- au . . ey:—lauss (loose), leysa (loosen).
- $\mathbf{j}\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ ($\mathbf{j}\bar{\mathbf{o}}$) . . $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$:— $sj\bar{u}kr$ (sick), $s\bar{y}ki$ (sickness); $lj\bar{o}sta$ (strike), $l\bar{y}str$ (strikes).
- 23. The change of a into e is sometimes the result of a following k, e, or e, as in e in e idea. sg. of e day, e in taken, e in taken, e in the following e is sometimes the result of a following e in the following e in the following e is sometimes the result of a following e in the following e in the following e is sometimes the result of a following e in the following e in the following e is sometimes the result of a following e in the following e in the following e is sometimes the result of a following e in the following e in the following e in the following e in the following e is sometimes the result of a following e in the following e in the following e in the following e is sometimes the result of a following e in the fol
- 24. There is also a u-mutation, caused by a following u, which has often been dropped:
 - a.. o:—dagr (day) dat. pl. dogum; land (land) pl. lond.
- **25.** Unaccented ϱ becomes u, as in sumur pl. of sumar (summer), $k\varrho llu\bar{\sigma}u$ (they called), infin. kalla.

Fracture.

26. The only vowel that is affected by fracture is e: when followed by original a it becomes ja, when followed by original a it becomes je, as in $jar\bar{\sigma}ar$ gen. of $jer\bar{\sigma}$ (earth) . When followed by original i, the e is, of course, mutated to i, as in skildir plur. nom. of skjeldr (shield), gen. skjaldar.

Gradation.

- 27. By gradation the vowels are related as follows:—
- **a..ō**:—fara (go) pret. $f\bar{o}r$, whence by mut. fara (bring).

¹ Cp. German erde.

- e (i, ja) . . a . . u (o):—bresta (burst), prt. brast, prt. pl. brustu, ptc. prt. brostinn; finna (find), fundinn (found ptc.), fundr (meeting).
- e..a..ā...o:—stela (steal), prt. stal, prt. pl. stālu, ptc. prt. stolinn.
- **e.** . **a** . . **e** :—gefa (give), gaf (he gave), gāfu (they gave), gefinn (given), gjef (gift), u-fracture of gef-, gæfa (luck) mut. of gāf-.
- ī. ei. i:—skīna (shine), skein (he shone), skinu (they shone). sōl-skin (sunshine).
- jū (jō)..au..u..o:—*ljūga* (tell a lie), prt. *laug*, prt. pl. *lugu*, ptc. prt. *loginn. lygi* (lie *sbst.*) mut. of *lug-. skjōta* (shoot), *skjōtr* (swift), *skotinn* (shoot *ptc.*), *skot* (shoot *subst.*).

Other changes.

- 28. All final vowels are long in accented syllables: $b\bar{a}$ (then), $n\bar{u}$ (now).
- 29. Inflectional and derivative vowels are often dropt after long accented vowels: cp. ganga (to go) with $f\bar{a}$ (to get), the dat. plurals $knj\bar{a}m$ (knees), $h\bar{u}sum$ (houses).
- **30.** Vowels are often lengthened before l + cons.: $h\bar{a}lfr$ (half adj.), $f\bar{o}lk$ (people); cp. $f\bar{o}lginn$ (hidden), with brostinn (burst ptc.).

CONSONANTS.

31. v is dropped before o and u: vaxa (to grow), prt. $\bar{o}x$, vinna (to win), unninn (won ptc.), svelta (to starve), soltinn (starved, hungry).

Final r is often assimilated to a preceding cons.

32. *-lr, *-nr, *-sr always become -ll, -nn, -ss after a long vowel or diphthong, as in stöll (chair nom.), acc. stöl, steinn (stone nom.), acc. stein, vīss (wise masc. nom. sg.), vīs fem. nom.

- sg., and in unacc. syllables, as in the masc. sg. nominatives mikill (great), fem. mikil, borinn (carried), fem. borin, ymiss (various) fem. ymis.
- **33.** Words in which *l*, *n*, *r*, *s* are preceded by a cons. drop the *r* entirely, as in the masc. nominatives *jarl* (earl), *hrafn* (raven), *vitr* (wise), *purs* (giant), *lax* (salmon).
- **34.** If *l* and *n* are preceded by a short accented vowel, the *r* is generally kept, as in *stelr* (steals), *vinr* (friend), *sr* becoming *ss*, as elsewhere.
- 35. r is kept after ll, and generally after nn, as in the masc. nom. allr (all), and in brennr (burns).
- 36. z often stands for $\bar{\partial}s$ as well as ts, as in $\bar{\rho}\bar{e}r$ $\bar{\rho}ykkizk$ (ye seem)=* $\bar{\rho}ykki\bar{\partial}-sk$, Vest-firzkr (belonging to the West Firths)=-* $fir\bar{\partial}skr$ ($fjpr\bar{\partial}r$, firth).
- 37. Inflectional t is generally doubled after a long accented vowel: fār (few) neut. fātt (cp. allr 'all,' neut. allt), sā (I saw), sātt 'thou sawest.'

INFLECTIONS.

NOUNS.

- 38. Gender. There are three genders in Icelandic—masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender is partly natural, partly grammatical, generally agreeing with the gender in Old English. Compound words follow the gender of their last element.
- 39. Strong and Weak. All weak nouns end in a vowel in the nom. sg. and in most of the other cases as well. Most strong nouns end in a cons. in the nom. sg.
- 40. Cases. There are four cases—nominative, accusative, dative, genitive. All nouns (except a few contractions) have the gen. pl. in -a (fiska, of fishes), and the dat. pl. in -um (fiskum). All strong masculines (fiskr) and some strong

feminines $(br\bar{\mu}\bar{\partial}r, \text{ bride})$ take r^1 in the nom. sg. Most strong feminines show the bare root in the nom. sg. with u-mutation, if possible $(\bar{a}st, \text{ favour}, f \rho r, \text{ journey})$. The nom. pl. of all strong masc. and fem. nouns ends in r $(fiskar, \bar{a}stir)$. The acc. pl. of fem. nouns is the same as the nom. pl. $(\bar{a}stir)$. The acc. pl. of masc. strong nouns always ends in a vowel (fiska). The plur. nom. and acc. of neuters is the same as the sing. nom. and acc., except that in the plur. nom. and acc. they take u-mutation, if possible $(h\bar{u}s, houses, l \rho nd, lands)$.

41. The declensions are most conveniently distinguished by the acc. plur.

Strong Masculines.

(1) a-plurals.

SI	NGULAR.	PLURAL
Nom.	fisk-r (fish)	fisk-ar
Acc.	fisk	fisk-a
Dat.	fisk-i	fisk-um
Gen.	fisk-s	fisk-a

- 42. So also heimr (home, world); konungr (king); porr (Thor), acc. por, gen pors; steinn (stone), acc. stein, gen. steins, pl. nom. steinar; hrafn (raven), acc. hrafn, pl. nom. hrafnar; purs (giant), acc. gen. purs, pl. nom. pursar.
- 43. Dissyllables in -r, -l, -n generally throw out the preceding vowel before a vowel-inflection: hamarr (hammer), dat. hamri; jotunn (giant), pl. nom. jotnar. ketill (kettle) and lykill (key) show unmutated vowels in the contracted forms, as in the acc. plur. katla, lukla.
- 44. Some nouns of this decl. take -ar in the gen. sing., especially proper names, such as Hākon, gen. Hākonar.

¹ Subject, of course, to the assimilations described above.

- **45.** Some nouns add v before vowels: $s \propto r$ (sea), gen. $s \propto v \propto r$.
- **46.** The dat. sometimes drops the i: sx (sea), $p\bar{o}r$. dagr (day) mutates its vowel in the dat. dggi.
- 47. Nouns in -ir keep the i in the sing., and drop it in the plur.:

S	INGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	hęlli-r (cave)	hęll-ar
Acc.	hęlli	hęll-a
Dat.	hęlli	hell-um
Gen.	hęlli-s	hell-a

48. So also a number of proper names, such as Skrymir, porir.

(2) i-plurals.

S	INGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	stað-r (<i>place</i>)	stað-ir
Acc.	stað	sta ð -i
Dat.	stað	stoð-um
Gen.	stað-ar	stað-a

- 49. So also gripr (precious thing), salr (hall).
- 50. gestr (guest) takes -i in the dat. sg., and -s in the gen. sg.
- 51. Those ending in g or k (together with some others) insert j before a and u: $b \in k k r$ (bench), $b \in k k$, $b \in k k k$, $b \in k k k r$, $b \in k r$

(3) u-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	skjold-r (shield)	skild-ir
Acc.	skjold	skjǫld-u
Dat.	skild-i	skjǫld-um
Gen.	skjald-ar	skjald-a

52. So also vondr (twig), vollr (plain), viðr (wood). āss (god) has plur. nom. asir, acc. āsu. sonr (son) has dat. sg. syni, plur. nom. synir. It regularly drops its r of the nom. in such compounds as Tryggva-son (son of Tryggvi).

(4) r-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL,
Nom.	fot-r (foot)	fœt-r
Acc.	fōt	fœt-r
Dat.	fœt-i	föt-um
Gen.	fōt-ar	fõt-a

53. So also fingr (finger), gen. fingrar, pl. fingr; vetr (winter), pl. vetr. madr (man) is irregular: madr, mann, manni, manns; menn, menn, mennum, manna.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	faðir (<i>father</i>)	fęðr
Acc.	foður	fęðr
Dat.	foður	' fęðrum
Gen.	foður	fęðra

- 54. So also brodir (brother), pl. brædr.
- 55. Pres. participles used as nouns follow this decl. in the pl., following the weak class in the sg.:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	bōndi (yeoman)	bændr
Acc.	bōnda	bændr
Dat.	bōnda	bōndum
Gen.	bōnda	bònda

56. So also frændi (kinsman), pl. frændr.

Strong Neuters.

SI	ngular.	PLURAL.
Nom.	skip (ship)	skip
Acc.	skip	skip
Dat.	skip-i	skip-um
Gen.	skip-s	skip-a

- 57. So also ord (word), land (land) pl. lond, sumar (summer) pl. sumur (§ 25).
- 58. men (necklace), kyn (race), grey (dog) insert j before a and u: greyjum. hogg (stroke) inserts v before a vowel: hoggvi. knē (knee), knē, knē, knēs; knē, knē, kjām, knjā. So also trē (tree).
 - 59. $f\bar{e}$ (money) is contracted: gen. $fj\bar{a}r$, dat. $f\bar{e}$.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	kvæði (poem)	kvæði
Acc.	kvæði	kvæði
Dat.	kvæði	kvæðum
Gen	kvæði-s	kvæða

60. So also $kl\alpha \vec{\partial} i$ (cloth). Those in k insert j before a and u: merki (mark), merkjum, merkja. So also riki (sovereignty).

Strong Feminines.

(1) ar-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	gjof (gift)	gjaf-ar
Acc.	gjof	gjaf-ar
Dat.	gjǫf	gjǫf-um
Gen.	gjaf-ar	gjaf-a

- 61. So also mon (mane), gjorð (girdle), ār (oar).
- 62. \bar{a} (river) contracts: \bar{a} , \bar{a} , \bar{a} , $\bar{a}r$; $\bar{a}r$, $\bar{a}r$, $\bar{a}m$, \bar{a} .

65.

- 63. Many take -u in the dat. sg.: kerling (old woman), kerling, kerlingu, kerlingar; kerlingar, kerlingar, kerlingum, kerlinga. So also laug (bath).
- **64.** Those with a mutated root-vowel (or i) insert j in inflection: ey (island), ey, eyju, eyjar; eyjar, eyjar, eyjum, eyja. So also Frigg, Hel. mar (maid), mey, meyju, meyjar; meyjar, meyjar, meyjar, meyjar, meyjar.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	heið-r (heath)		heið-ar
Acc.	heið-i		heið-ar
Dat.	heið-i		heið-um
Gen.	heið-ar	1	hei ð-a

(2) ir-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	tī ð	tīð-ir
Acc.	tī ð	tīð-ir
Dat.	tīð	tīð-um
Gen.	tī ð -ar	tī ŏ -a

- 66. So also sorg (sorrow), skipun (arrangement), hofn (harbour) pl. hafnir, and the majority of strong feminines.
- 67. Many have -u in the dat. sg.: sōl (sun), sōl, sōlu, sōlar; sōlir, sōlir, sōlum, sōla. So also jorð (earth), stund (period of time).
- 68. One noun has r in the nom. sg., following heiðr in the sg.: $br\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}r$ (bride), $br\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}i$, $br\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}i$, $br\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}ar$; $br\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}ir$, $br\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}ir$, $br\bar{u}\bar{\sigma}ar$.

(3) r-plurals.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	bōk (<i>book</i>)	bæk-r
Acc.	bōk `	bæk-r
Dat.	bōk	bōk-um
Gen.	bōk-ar	bōk-a

- 69. So also nātt (night) pl. nætr, bōt (compensation) pl. bætr, tonn (tooth) gen. tannar pl. tennr.
 - 70. hond (hand) pl. hendr has dat. sg. hendi.
 - 71. $k\bar{y}r$ (cow) has acc. $k\bar{u}$, pl. $k\bar{y}r$.
 - 72. $br\bar{u}n$ (eyebrow) assimilates the r of the pl.: $br\bar{y}nn$.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom. möðir (mother)		mœðr
	mōður `	mœðr
Dat.	mōður	mæðrum
Gen.	möður	mæðra.

78. So also döttir (daughter) pl. dætr; systir (sister) pl. systr.

Weak Masculines.

singular.		PLURAL.
Nom.	bog-i (<i>bow</i>)	bog-ar
Acc.	bog-a	bog-a
Dat.	bog-a	bog-um
Gen.	bog-a	bog-a

- 74. So also māni (moon), fēlagi (companion).
- 75. hofðingi (chief) and some others insert j in inflection: hofðingja, hofðingjar, hofðingjum.
 - 76. le (scythe) is contracted; its gen. sg. is ljā.
 - 77. oxi (ox) has pl. æxn.
 - 78. herra (lord) is indeclinable in the sg.

Weak Neuters.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	hjart-a (<i>heart</i>)	hjort-u
Acc.	hjart-a	hjort-u
Dat.	hjart-a	hjort-um
Gen.	hiart-a	hiart-na

79. So also auga (eye).

Weak Feminines.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
Nom.	tung-a (tongue)	tung-ur
Acc.	tung-u	tung-ur
Dat.	tung-u	tung-um
Gen.	tung-u	tung-na

80. So also stjarna (star) pl. stjornur, kirkja (church), gen. plurals stjarna, kirkna.

- 81. So also ględi (joy) and many abstract nouns.
- 82. *lygi* (falsehood) has pl. *lygar*; so also *görsimi* (precious thing).

ADJECTIVES.

83. Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak forms.

Strong Adjectives.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	ung-r (young)	ung-t	ung
Acc.	ung-an	ung-t	ung-a
Dat.	ung-um	ung-u	ung-ri
Gen.	ung-s	ung-s	ung-rar
Pl. Nom.	ung-ir	ung	ung-ar
Acc.	ung-a	ung	ung-ar
Dat.	<u> </u>	ung-um	
Gen.		ung-ra	

- 84. So also fagr (fair), fem. fggr, neut. fagrt.
- 85. Some insert j before a and $u: n\bar{y}r$ (new), $n\bar{y}jum$, $n\bar{y}jan$.
- 86. Some insert v before a vowel: $h\bar{a}r$ (high), $h\bar{a}van$, $d\ddot{o}kkr$ (dark), $d\ddot{o}kkvir$, kykr (alive), kykvir.
- 87. The t of the neut. is doubled after a long vowel: $n\bar{y}tt$, hātt. Monosyllables in $\bar{\partial}$, dd, tt form their neut. in -tt: breiðr (broad), breitt; leiddr (led), leitt. $g\bar{\partial} dr$ (good) has neut. gott. sannr (true) has neut. satt. In unaccented syllables or if a cons. precedes, tt is shortened to t: kallaðr (called), kallat; blindr (blind), blint, harðr (hard), hart, fastr (firm), fast.
- 88. l and n assimilate a following r: gamall (old), fem. ggmul, fem. acc. gamla, dat. gamalli. $v\bar{c}nn$ (beautiful), gen. pl. $v\bar{c}nna$.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	mikill (great)	mikit	mikil
Acc.	mikinn	mikit	mikla
Dat.	miklum '	miklu	mikill i
Gen.	mikils	mikils	mikillar
Pl. Nom.	miklir	mikil	miklar
Acc.	mikla	mikil	miklar
Dat.	<u> </u>	miklum	
Gen.		mikilla	

- 89. So also litill (little).
- 90. Dissyllables in -inn have -it in the neut., and -inn in the masc. sg. acc.: figinn (distinguished), figit, figinn, pl. fignir. So also kominn (come).

91 .	MASC.	NEUT,	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	annarr (other)	annat	onnur
Acc.	annan	annat	aðra
Dat.	o ðrum	o ðru	annarri
Gen.	annars	annars	annarrar

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Pl. Nom.	aðrir	o nnur	aðrar
Acc.	aðra	o nnur	aðrar
Dat.		oðrum .	
Gen.		annarra	•
	Weak Adje	ctives.	
	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a
Acc.	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
Dat.	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
Gen.	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
Pl. Nom.		ung-u	
Acc.		ung-u	
Dat.		ung-u	
Gen.		ung-u	
92. So also	fagri, hāvi, mikli,	etc.	
Sg. Nom.	yngri (younger)	yngra	yngri
Acc.	yngra	yngra	yngri
Dat.	yngra	yngra	yngri
Gen.	yngra	yngra	yngri
Pl. Nom.		yngri	
Acc.		yngri	
Dat.		yngrum	
Gen.		yngri	

93. So also all comparatives, such as meiri (greater), and pres. partic. when used as adjectives, such as gefandi (giving), dat. pl. gefondum.

Comparison.

94. (1) with -ari, -astr: rīkr (powerful), rīkari, rīkastr; ggfugr (distinguished), ggfgari, ggfgastr.

- 95. (2) with -ri, -str and mutation: langr (long), lengri, lengstr; störr (big), stærri, stærstr; ungr (young), yngri, yngstr.
 - 96. The following are irregular:

97.

gamall (old)	ę llri	ęlztr
göðr (good)	bętri	bęztr
illr (bad)	vęrri	verstr
lītill (<i>little</i>)	minni	minstr
margr (many)	fleiri	flestr
mikill (great)	meiri	mestr

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1. einn (one)	fyrstr (<i>firs.</i>
2. tveir	annarr
3. þrīr	þ r iði
4. fjörir	fjōrði
5. fimm	fimmti
6. sex	sētti
7. sjau	sjaundi
8. ātta	ātti
9. nīu	nīundi
10. tīu	tīundi
11. ellifu	ellifti
12. tölf	tōlfti
13. þrettān	þrettāndi
14. fjörtän	•
15. fimmtān	
16. sextān	
17. sjautān	
18. ātjān	

CARDINAL.

19. nītjān

20. tuttugu

21. einn ok tuttugu, etc.

30. þrīr tigir, etc.

100. tīu tigir

110. ellifu tigir

120. hundrað

1200. þüsund.

einn is declined like other adjectives:-

98.		MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
	Nom.	einn	eitt	ein
	Acc.	einn	eitt	ei na
	Dat.	einum	einu	einni
	Gen.	eins	eins	einnar

It also has a pl. einir, einar, ein; gen. einna, etc. in the sense of 'some.'

The next three show various irregularities.

99.	Nom.	MASC. tveir tvā	NEUT. tvau tvau	rem. tvær tvær
	Dat.	L	tveim	
	Gen.		tveggia	

Similarly badir (both):

 Nom. Acc.	masc. bāðir bāða	neut. bæ ð i bæ ð i	гем. bāðar bāðar
Dat. Gen.	<u> </u>	bāðum beggja	

101.		MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
	Nom.	þrir	þrjū	þrjār
	Acc.	þrjā	þrjū	þrjār
	Dat.		þrim	·
	Gen.		þriggja	
102.		MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
	Nom.	fjörir	fjogur	fjörar
	Acc.	fjōra	fjogur	fjörar
	Dat.	<u> </u>	fjōrum	·
	Gen.		fjogurra	

- 103. The others are indeclinable up to *prīr tigir*, etc.; the *tigir* being declined regularly as a plural strong *u*-masculine: tigir, tigu, tigum, tiga.
- 104. hundrað is a strong neut.: tvau hundruð (240), tveim hundruðum, etc. It governs the gen. (as also does pūsund): fimm hundruð gölfa, 'five (six) hundred chambers.'
 - 105. pūsund is a strong ir-feminine: tvær pūsundir (2400).
 - 106. hundrad and pusund are rarely=100 and 1000.
- 107. Of the ordinals fyrstr and annarr (§ 91) are strong, the others weak adjectives. pridi inserts a j: pridja, etc.

PRONOUNS.

108.		Personal.	
Sg. Nom.	ek (I)	þū (thou)	_
Acc.	mik	þik	sik (oneself)
Dat.	mēr	þēr	sēr
Gen.	min	þīn	sīn
Dual Nom.	vit	it	_
Acc.	okkr	ykkr	sik
Dat.	ok kr	ykkr	sēr
Gen.	okkar	ykkar	sīn

Pl. Nom.	vēr (<i>we</i>)	þēr (<i>ye</i>)	_
Acc.	088	yðr	sik (oneselves)
Dat.	OSS	yðr	sēr
Gen.	vār	yðar	sin
	MASC.	NEUT.	FRM.
Sg. Nom.	hann (he)	pat (it)	hon (she)
Acc.	hann	þat	hana
Dat.	hanum	því	henni
Gen.	hans	þess	hennar
Pl. Nom.	peir (they)	þau	þær
Acc.	þā	þau	þær
Dat.		þeim	
Gen.		þeira	

109. ek was often suffixed to its verb, especially in poetry, being sometimes added twice over: matta-k (I might), $s\bar{a}-k-a-k$ (I saw not; a= not'). So also $p\bar{u}: er-tu$ (art thou), skalt-u (shalt thou)=*skalt-tu.

Possessive.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	minn (<i>my</i>)	mitt	mīn
Acc.	minn	mitt	mīna
Dat.	mīnum	mīnu	minni.
Gen.	mīns	mīns	minnar
Pl. Nom.	mīnir	mīn	minar
Acc.	mīna	mīn	minar
Dat.		minum	
Gen.		minna.	

110. So also pinn (thy), sinn (his, etc., reflexive).

111. vārr, vāri, vār (our) is regular: acc. masc. vārn, masc. plur. vārir, vāra, vārum, vārra, etc.

o 11	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	yðarr (<i>your</i>)	yðart	yður
Acc.	yðarn	yðart	yðra
Dat.	yðrum	yōru	yðarri
Gen.	yðars	yðars	yðarrar
Pl. Nom.	yðrir	yður	y ö rar
Acc.	yðra	yður	yðrar
Dat.		yðrum	
Gen.		yðarra	

- 112. So also okkarr (our two) and ykkarr (your two).
- 113. hans (his), pess (its), hennar (her), and peira (their) are indeclinable.

Demonstrative.

114.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	sā (that)	þat	នជ
Acc.	þann	þat	þā ·
Dat.	þeim	þvī	þeiri
Gen.	þess	þes s	þeirar
Pl. Nom.	þeir	þau	þær
Acc.	þā	þau	þær
Dat.		þeim	·
Gen.		þeira	

115. hinn, hitt, hin (that) is inflected like minn (except that its vowel is short throughout): acc. masc. hinn, plur. masc. hinir, hina, hinum, hinna.

116.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	þessi (this)	þetta	þessi
Acc.	benna	þett a	þessa
Dat.	þessum	bessu	þessi
Gen.	bessa	bessa	bessar

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Pl. Nom.	þessir	þessi	þessar
Acc.	þessa	þessi	þessar
Dat.		þessum	
Gen.		þessa	

Definite.

The prefixed definite article is declined thus:

MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
inn	it	in
inn	it	ina
inum	inu	inni
ins	ins	innaı
inir	in	inar
ina	in	inar
<u> </u>	inum	
inna		
	inn inn inum ins inir	inn it inu inu ins ins ins in in in inu inu inu inu inu inu inu in

118. When suffixed to its noun it undergoes various changes. In its monosyllabic forms it drops its vowel after a short (un-accented) vowel, as in auga-t (the eye), but keeps it after a long vowel, as in $\bar{a}-in$ (the river), $tr\bar{e}-it$ (the tree). The dissyllabic forms drop their initial vowel almost everywhere; not, however, after the -ar, -r, of the gen. sg., nor in menninir (men, nom.), menn-ina (men, acc.). The -m of the dat, pl. is dropped before the suffixed -num.

	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	fiskr-inn	skip-it	gjǫf-in
Acc.	fisk-inn	skip-it	gjǫf-ina
Dat.	fiski-num	skipi-nu	gjǫf-inni
Gen.	fisks-ins	skips-ins	gjafar-innar

Pl. Nom. Acc.	MASC. fiskar-nir fiska-na	ме ит. skip-in skip-in	ғем. gjafar-nar gjafar-nar
Dat.	fisku-num	skipu-num	gjǫfu-num
Gen.	fiska-nna	skipa-nna	gjafa-nna
Sg. Nom. Acc. Dat. Gen.	bogi-nn	auga-t	tunga-n
	boga-nn	auga-t	tungu-na
	boga-num	auga-nu	tungu-nni
	boga-ns	auga-ns	tungu-nnar
Pl. Nom.	bogar-nir	augu-n	tungur-na
Acc.	boga-na	augu-n	tungur-na
Dat.	bogu-num	augu-num	tungnu-num
Gen.	boga-nna	augna-nna	tungna-nna

Relative.

119. The ordinary relative pron. is the indeclinable er, often preceded by $s\bar{a}$: $s\bar{a}$ er = he who, who, $s\bar{u}$ er who fem.

Interrogative.

120. The neut. hvat has gen. hvess, dat. hvi, which last is chiefly used as an adverb='why.'

121 .	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	hvārr (which of two)	hvārt	hvār
Acc.	hvārn	hvārt	hvāra
Dat.	hvārum	hvāru	hvārri
Gen.	hvārs	hvārs	hvārrar
Pl. Nom.	hvārir	hvār	hvārar
Acc.	hvāra	hvār	hvārar
Dat.	<u> </u>	hvārum	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Gen.	hvārra		

122.	MASC.	NEUT.	FRM.
Sg. Nom.	hverr (which, who)	hvert	hvçr
Acc.	hvęrn	hvert	hvęrja
Dat.	hverjum	hverju	hverri
Gen.	hvers	hvers	hverrar
Pl. Nom.	hverir	hver	hverjar
Acc.	hverja	hver	hverjar
Dat.	<u> </u>	hverjum	
Gen.		hverra	

Indefinite.

123. einn-hverr, eitthvert, einhver (some one) keeps an invariable ein- in the other cases, the second element being inflected as above.

124. sumr (some) is declined like an ordinary adjective.

125. Sg. Nom. Acc. Dat. Gen. Pl. Nom.	MASC. nakkvarr (<i>some</i>) nakkvarn nokkurum nakkvars nakkvarir	NEUT. nakkvat nakkvat nokkuru nakkvars nokkur	FEM. nokkur nakkvara nakkvarri nakkvarrar nakkvarar
Acc.	nakkvara	nokkur	nakkvarar
Dat.	nokkurum		
Gen.	nakkvarra		
126.	MASC.	NEUT.	FEM.
Sg. Nom.	engi (none, no)	ekki	engi
Acc.	engan	ekki	enga
Dat.	engum	eng u	engri
Gen.	engis	engis	engrar

Pl. Nom. Acc.	MASC. engir enga	neut. engi engi	engar engar
Dat.		engum	
Gen.	•	engra	

127. In hvār-tveggja (each of the two, both) the first element is declined as above, the second is left unchanged.

VERBS.

128. There are two classes of verbs, *strong* and *weak*. Strong verbs are conjugated partly by means of gradation, weak verbs by adding $\tilde{\sigma}(d, t)$.

129. The $\vec{\sigma}$ of the 2 pl. is dropt before pii (ye two) and $p\vec{e}r$ (ye): $gefi p\vec{e}r$, $g\vec{a}fu pii$.

180. There is a middle voice, which ends in -mk in the 1 pers. sg. and pl., the rest of the verb being formed by adding sk to the active endings, r being dropt, the resulting ts, ds being written s (§ 36): kvezk (active kvedr 'says'), hu fekkzk (fekkt 'gottest').

131. The following is the conjugation of the strong verb gefa (give), which will show those endings which are common to all verbs:

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE,
Present sg. 1. gef	gef-a
2. gef-r	gef-ir
3. gef-r	gef-i
pl. 1. gef-um	gef-im
2. gef-ið	gef-ið
з. gef-a	gef-i

IN	DICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Preterite sg. 1.	gaf	gæf-a
2.	gaf-t	gæf-ir
3∙	gaf	gæf-i
<i>pl.</i> 1.	gāf-um	gæf-im
2.	gāf-uð	gæf-ið
3⋅	gāf-u	gæf-i

Imperative sg. 2 gef; pl. 1 gef-um, 2 gef-ið. Participle pres. gefandi; pret. gef-inn. Infin. gefa.

MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTI VE .
Pres. sg. 1. gef-umk	gef-umk
2. gef-sk	gef-isk
3. gef-sk	gef-isk
pl. 1. gef-umk	gef-i mk
2. gef-izk	gef-izk
3. gef-ask	gef-is k
Pret. sg. 1. gāf-umk	gæf-umk
2. gaf-sk	gæf-isk
3. gaf-sk	gæf-isk
<i>pl.</i> 1. gāf-umk	gæf-imk
2. gāf-uzk	gæf-izk
3. gaf-usk	gæf-isk

Impers. sg. 2 gef-sk; pl. 1 gef-umk, 2 gef-izk. Partic. pres. gef-andisk; pres. gef-izk neut. Infin. gef-ask.

Strong Verbs.

132. In the strong verbs the plur. of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. The 1 sg. pret. of the middle voice always has the vowel of the pl. pret.:

- gāfumk. The pret. subj. has the vowel of the pret. indic. plur. mutated: skaut (he shot), skutu (they shot), skyti (he might shoot). But there is no mutation in verbs of the first conj.: hljōpi, inf. hlaupa (leap).
- 133. The pres. indic. sing. mutates the root-vowel in all three persons $ek \, sk\bar{y}t$, $b\bar{u} \, sk\bar{y}tr$, hann $sk\bar{y}tr$, infin. $skj\bar{o}ta$ (shoot). e however is not mutated: $ek \, gef$, $b\bar{u} \, gefr$. The inflectional r is liable to the same modifications as the r of nouns (§ 32): $sk\bar{v}nn$, vex, infin. $sk\bar{v}na$ (shine), vaxa (grow).
- 134. Verbs in *ld* change the *d* into *t* in the 1, 3 sg. pret. indic. and in the imper. sg.: *helt* (held), *halt* (hold!), infin. *halda*. *nd* becomes *tt*, and *ng* becomes *kk* under the same conditions: *binda* (bind), *ganga* (go), pret. *batt*, *gekk*, imper. *bitt*, *gakk*.
- 135. The t of the 2 sg. pret. indic. is doubled after a long accented vowel: $b\bar{u}$ sātt (thou sawest). If the 1 sg. pret. indic. ends in t or $\bar{\sigma}$, the 2 sg. ends in zt: $l\bar{e}t$ (I let), $b\bar{u}$ $l\bar{e}zt$, $bau\bar{\sigma}$ (I offered) $b\bar{u}$ bauzt.
- 136. There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the characteristic vowels of their preterites.

INFIN.	THIRD PRES.	PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRT.
falla (fall)	fęllr	fell	fellu	fallinn
lāta (lel)	lætr	lēt	lētu	lātinn
rāða (advise)	ræðr	rēð	rēðu	rāðin n
heita (call)	heitr	hēt	hētu	heitinn
halda (hold)	hęldr	helt	heldu	haldinn
ganga (go)	gengr	gekk	gengu	gęnginn
fā (get)	fær	fekk	fengu	fenginn
auka (increas	e) eykr	jōk	- jōku	aukinn
būa (<i>dwell</i>)	bÿr	bjō	bjoggu	būinn

INFIN.	THIRD PRES. F	RT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRT.
hoggva (hew)	höggr	hjō	hjoggu	hǫggvin n
hlaupa (kap)	hleypr	hljōp	hljōp u	hlaupinn

138. The following have weak preterites in r:

grōa (grow)	grær	gröri	gröru	grōin n
rōa (<i>row</i>)	rœr	röri	röru	rōinn
snūa (twist)	snÿr	snöri	snöru	$\mathbf{s}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{\bar{u}}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{n}$

139. heita in the passive sense of 'to be named, called' has a weak present: ek heiti, þū heitir.

140. II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

fara (go) grafa (dig) hlaða (load)	ferr grefr hleðr	för gröf hlöð	fōru grōfu hlōðu	farinn grafinn hlaðinn
vaxa (grow) standa (stand)	vçx stęndr	ōx stōð	ōxu stō ð u	vaxinn staðinn
aka (drive)	ękr	ōk	ōku	ękinn
taka (take)	tękr	tōk	tōku	tękinn
draga (draw)	dręgr	drō	drōgu	dręginn
flā (flay)	flær	flō	flōgu	flęginn
slā (strike)	slær	slō	slōgu	slęginn

141. The following have weak presents:

hęfja (<i>lift</i>)	h ę fr	hōf	hōfu	hafinn
deyja (<i>die</i>)	deyr	dō	dō	dāinn
hlæja (laugh)	hlær	hlõ	hlōgu	hlęginn

142. III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

bresta (burst)	brestr	brast	brustu	brostinn
hverfa (turn)	hverfr	hvarf	hurfu	horfinn

	IRD PRES. P		PRT. PL.	PTC, PRT.
svelga (swallow)	svelgr	svalg	sulgu	sölginn
verða (become)	verðr	varð	urðu	orðinn
skjālfa (shake)	skelfr	skalf	skulfu	skolfinn
drekka (drink)	drekkr	drakk	drukku	drukkinn
finna (find)	finnr	fann	fund u	fundinn
vinna (win)	vinnr	vann	unnu	unninn
binda (bind)	bindr	batt	bundu	bundinn
springa (spring)	springr	sprakk	sprungu	sprunginn
stinga (pierce)	stingr	stakk	stungu	stunginn
bregða (pull)	bregðr	brā	brug ö u	brugðinn
sökkva (sink)	sökkr	sokk	sukku	sokkinn
stökkva (spring)	stökkr	stokk	stukku	stokkinn

143. The following have weak presents (which makes however no difference in their conjugation):

bręnna (<i>burn</i>)	þrennr	brann	brunnu	brunninn
renna (run)	rennr	rann	runnu	runninn

144. IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

bera (carry)	berr	bar	bāru	borinn
nema (take)	nemr	nam	nāmu	numinn
fela (hide)	felr	fal	fālu	fölginn
koma (come)	kömr	kom	kvāmu	kominn
sofa (sleep)	söfr	svaf	svāfu	sofinn

145. V. 'Give'-conjugation.

drepa (kill)	drepr	drap	d rāpu	drepinn
gefa (give)	gefr	gaf	gāfu	gefinn
kveða (say)	kveðr	kvað	kvāðu	kveðinn
meta (estimate)	metr	mat	mātu	metinn
reka (drive)	rekr	rak	rāku	rekinn

INFIN.	THIRD PRES	PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC, PRET.
eta (eat)	etr	āt	ātu	etinn
sjā (see)	sēr¹	sā	sā ²	sēnn
146 . The fo	llowing have	e weak pre	sents:	
biðja (<i>ask</i>)	bi ðr	ba ð	bāðu	beðinn
sitja (sit)	sitr	sat	sātu	setinn
liggja (lie)	liggr	lā	lāgum	leginn
þiggja (receive)	þiggr	þā	þāgu	þeginn
147.	VI. 'Sh	ine '- conju	gation.	•
bīta (bite)	bītr	beit	bitu	bitinn
drīfa (drive)	drīfr	dreif	drifu	drifinn
grīpa (grasp)	grīpr	greip	gripu	gripinn
līða (go)	līðr	lei ð	liðu	liðin n
līta (<i>look</i>)	lītr	leit	litu	litinn
rīða (<i>ride</i>)•	rīðr	reið	riðu	riðinn
sīga (sink)	sīgr	seig	sigu	siginn
slīta (tear)	slītr	sleit	slitu	slitinn
stīga (advance)	stīgr	steig	stigu	stigin n
bī ða (wait)	bīðr	beið	bið u	beiðnn
148 . The fol	lowing has	a weak pre	sent:	
vī kja (<i>move</i>)	vīkr	veik	viku	vikinn
149.	VII. 'Ch	oose '-conji	ugation.	
bjōða (<i>offer</i>)	b ÿð r	bauð	bu ðu	boðinn
brjōta (break)	brÿtr	braut	brutu	brotinn
fljōta (float)	flÿtr	flaut	flutu	flotinn
hljota (receive)	hlÿtr	hlaut	hlutu	hlotinn
kjōsa (choose)	kÿss	kaus	kusum	kosinn
njōta (<i>enjoy</i>)	nÿtr	naut	nutu	notinn
skjōta (<i>shoot</i>)	skÿtr	skaut	skutu	skotinn

sē, sēr, sēr; sjām, sēð, sjā. Subj. sē, sēr, sē; sēm, sēð, sē.
 sām, sāið, sā.

INFIN.	THIRD PRES.	PRT. SING.	PRT. PL.	PTC. PRET.
drjūpa (<i>drop</i>)	drÿpr	draup	drupu	dropinn
ljūga (tell lies)	lÿgr	laug	lugu	loginn
lūka (close)	lÿkr	lauk	luku	lokinn
lūta (bend)	lÿtr	laut	lutu	lotinn
fljūga (fly)	flÿgr	flō	flugu	floginn

Weak Verbs.

150. There are three conjugations of weak verbs. All those of the first conjugation have mutated vowels in the pres., and form their pret. with $\eth(d, t)$: heyra (hear), heyr $\eth a$. Those of the second form their pret. in the same way, but have unmutated vowels in the pres.: hafa (have) haf $\eth a$. Those of the third form their pret. in $-a\eth a$: kalla (call), kalla $\eth a$.

I. 'Hear'-conjugation.

ACTIVE. 151. INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE. Pres. sg. 1. heyr-i heyr-a 2. heyr-ir heyr-ir 3. heyr-ir heyr-i pl. 1. heyr-um heyr-im 2. heyr-ið heyr-ið heyr-i 3. heyr-a heyr-ða Pret. sg. 1. heyr-ða heyr-ðir 2. heyr-ðir 3. heyr-ði heyr-ði heyr-ðim pl. 1. heyr-ðum 2. heyr-ðuð heyr-ðið 3. heyr-ðu heyr-ði Imper. sg. 1. heyr; pl. 1. heyr-um, 2. heyr-io. Partic. pres. heyr-andi; pret. heyr-ör. Infin. heyr-a.

MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. sg. 1. heyr-umk	heyr-umk
2. heyr-isk	heyr-isk
3. heyr-isk	heyr-isk
pl. 1. heyr-umk	heyr-imk
2. heyr-izk	heyr-izk
3. heyr-ask	heyr-isk
Pret. sg. 1. heyr-ðumk	heyr-ðumk
2. heyr-ðisk	heyr-ðisk
3. heyr-ðisk	heyr-ðisk
pl. 1. heyr-ðumk	heyr-ðimk
2. heyr-ðuzk	heyr-ðizk
3. heyr-ðusk	heyr-ðisk

Imper. sg. 2. heyr-sk; pl. 1. heyr-umk, 2. heyr-izk. Partic. pres. heyr-andisk; pres. heyr-zk neut. Infin. heyr-ask.

A. Without vowel-change.

- 152. The inflectional δ becomes d after long syllables ending in l or n: sigla (sail), siglda; nefna (name), nefnda, nefndr.

 153. $-\delta\delta$ becomes dd: $lei\delta a$ (lead), leidda.
- 154. $\bar{\sigma}$ after s and t becomes t: reisa (raise), reista; mæta (meet), mætta. Also in a few verbs in l, n: mæla (speak), mælta; spenna (buckle), spenta.
- 155. After nd and pt it is dropped: senda (send), senda, sendr; lypta (lift), lypta.
- 156. It is preserved in such verbs as the following: dæma (judge), dæmða; færa (lead), færða; herða (harden), herða; hleypa (gallop), hleypða.

B. With vowel-change.

157. All these verbs have j preceded by a short syllable (telja), or a long vowel without any cons. after it $(d\overline{y}ja)$, or

gg (leggja); the j being kept before a and u, as in the pres. ind. of spyrja (ask): spyr, spyrr, spyrr; spyrjum, $spyri\vec{\sigma}$, spyrja, pres. subj. 1 sg. ek spyrja; they unmutate their vowel in the pret. and ptc. pret. (spur $\vec{\sigma}$ a, spur $\vec{\sigma}$ r), the mutation being restored in the pret. subj. spyrda, spyrdir, etc. The ptc. pret. often has an i before the $\vec{\sigma}$.

bęrja (strike)	barða	barðr
lęggja (lay)	lagða	lag(i)ðr
tęlja (tell)	tal ða	. tal(i)ðr
vękja (wake)	vakða	vakõr
flytja (remove)	flutta	fluttr
dyja (shake)	dūða	dūðr

158. The following keep the mutated vowel throughout:

sęlja (<i>sell</i>)	sę lda	sęldr
sętja (<i>set</i>)	sętta	s ę ttr.

C.

159. The following are irregular:

sœkja (seek)	sõtta	söttr
þykkja (seem)	þötta	þōttr.
ibi, pret, sætta, bætta.	•	

160. The following has an adj. for its partic. pret.:

göra (make) görða görr.

II. 'Have'-conjugation.

161. The few verbs of this class are conjugated like those of conj. I, except that some of them have imperatives in -i: vaki, pegi, uni. lifa, segja have imper. lif, seg. They mutate the vowel of the pret. subj. (ynða). Their partic. pret. generally occurs only in the neut.; sometimes the a is dropped.

lifa (live)	lifi	lifða	lifat
una (be contented)	uni	unða	unat
skorta (be wanting)	skorti	skorta	skort
pola (endure)	þoli	þolða	þolat
pora (dare)	þori	þor ð a	porat
nā (attain)	nāi	nā ð a	nāðr, nāit

162. The following show mutation:

sęgja (say)	sęgi	sagða	sagðr
þegja (be silent)	þęgi	þagða	þagat
hafa (have)	hęfi	hafða	hafðr
kaupa (buy)	kaupi	keypta	keyptr

163. The present indic. of the first three is as follows:

Sing. 1.	hęfi	sęgi	þęgi
2, 3.	hęfir	sęgir	þęgir
Plur. 1.	hǫfum	sęgjum	þęgjum
2.	hafið	sęgi ð	þęgið
3.	hafa	sęgja	þęgja.

164. The rest of hafa is regular. Pres. subj. hafa, hafir, hafi; hafim, hafið, hafi. Pret. indic. hafða, hafðir, hafði; hofðum, hofðuð, hofðu. Pret. subj. hefða, hefðir, hefði; hefðim, hefðið, hefði. Imper. haf, hofum, hafið. Ptc. hafandi, hafðr.

III. 'Call'-conjugation.

ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	
Pres. sg. 1. kall-a	kall-a	
2. kall-ar	kall-ir	
3. kall-ar	kall-i	
🏄 1. koll-um	kall-im	
2. kall-ið	kall-i ö	
3. kall-a	kall-i	

INDICATIVE.	subjunctiv e. kall-aða	
Pret. sg. 1. kall-aða		
2. kall-aðir	kall-aðir	
3. kall-aði	kall-aði	
pl. 1. koll-uðum	kall-aðim	
2. koll-uðuð	kall-aðið	
3. koll-uðu	kall-aði	

Imper. sing. 2. kall-a; plur. 1. koll-um, 2. kall-ið. Partic. pres. kall-andi; pret. kallaðr (neut. kallat). Infin. kalla.

MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. sg. 1. koll-umk	koll-umk
2. kall-ask	kall-isk
3. kall-ask	kall-isk
pl. 1. koll-umk	kall-imk
2. kall-izk	kall-izk
3. kall-ask	kall-isk
Pfet. sg. 1. koll-uðumk	koll-uðumk
2. kall-aðisk	kall-aðisk
3. kall-aðisk	kall-aðisk
pl. 1. koll-uðumk	kall-aðimk
2. koll-uðuzk	kall-aðizk
3. koll-uðusk	kall-aðisk

Imper. sing. 2. kall-ask; pl. 1. koll-umk, 2. kall-izk. Partic. pres. kall-andisk; pret. kall-azk neut. Infin. kall-ask.

165. So also byrja (begin), herja (make war), vakna (awake).

Strong-Weak Verbs.

166. These have old strong preterites for their presents, from which new weak preterites are formed.

INFIN.	PRES. SG.	PRES. PL.	PART.	PTC.
eiga (possess)	ā	eigu	ātta	āttr
kunna (can)	kann	kunnu	kunna	kunnat n.
mega (can)	ma	megu	mātta	mātt n.
muna (remember)) man	munu	munða	munat n.
munu (will)	mun	munu	munða	
skulu (shall)	skal	skulu	· skylda	skyldr
burfa (need)	þarf	þurfu	þurfta	þurft n.
unna (love)	ann	unnu	unna	unnt <i>n</i> .
vita (know)	veit	vitu ·	vissa	vitaðr.

167. Of these verbs munu and skulu have preterite infinitives: mundu, skyldu.

Anomalous Verbs.

168. Vilja (will):

		Present.	
	Sing.		Plur.
ı.	vil		viljum
2.	vill		vilið
3.	vill		vilja

Subj. pres. vili. Pret. ind. vilda. Ptc. prt. viljat.

169. Vera (be):

	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pres. sg.	. I.	em	sē
	2.	ert	sēr
	3.	er	sē
pl.	<i>!</i> . 1.	erum	s ēm
	2.	eruð	sē ð
	3.	eru	sē

		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
Pret. sg.	I.	var	væra	
		2.	vart	værir
		3∙	var	væri
	pl.	ı.	vārum	værim
	_	2.	vāru ð	værið
		3.	vāru	væri

Imper. sg. ver; pl. verio. Ptc. prt. verit n.

COMPOSITION.

170. Composition with the genitive is very frequent in Icelandic. Thus by the side of skip-stjörn (ship-steering) we find skips-brot (ship's breaking, shipwreck), skipa-herr (army of ships, fleet). Genitival composition often expresses possession, as in konungs-skip (king's ship).

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

171. Prefixes are much less used in Icelandic than in Old English.

al- 'quite,' 'very': al-būinn 'quite ready,' al-snotr 'very clever.'

all- 'all,' 'very': all-valdr 'all-ruler, monarch,' all-harðr 'very hard,' all-störum 'very greatly.'

and- 'against': and-lit 'countenance' (līta, look), and-svar 'answer.'

fjol- 'many': fjol-menni' multitude' (maðr, man).

mis- 'mis-': mis-līka 'displease.'

 \bar{u} - 'un-': \bar{u} -fri $\bar{d}r$ 'war' (fri $\bar{d}r$, peace), \bar{u} -happ 'misfortune' (happ luck).

ENDINGS.

(a) Nouns.

Personal.

172. -ingr, -ingi, -ing: vīkingr 'pirate,' hofðingi 'chief,' kerling 'old woman.'

Abstract.

173. -5, fem. with mutation: fegrð 'beauty' (fagr, fair), ferð 'journey' (fara, go), lengð 'length' (langr, long).

-ing, fem.: svipting 'pulling,' viking 'piracy,' virding 'honour.'

-leikr, masc.: kær-leikr 'affection' (kærr, dear), skjöl-leikr 'speed' (skjötr, swift).

-an, -un, fem.: skipan 'arrangement,' skemtun 'amusement.'

(b) Adjectives.

174. -ugr: rāðugr 'sagacious,' þrūðugr 'strong.'

-ottr: kollottr 'bald,' ondottr 'fierce.'

-lauss '-less': fē-lauss 'moneyless,' ōtta-lauss 'without fear.'

-ligr '-ly': undr-ligr 'wonderful,' sann-ligr 'probable' (sannr, true).

-samr: līkn-samr 'gracious,' skyn-samr 'intelligent.'

-veror '-ward': ofan-veror 'upper.'

(c) Verbs.

175. -na: brotna 'be broken' (brotinn, broken), hvītna 'become white,' vakna 'awake'. Used to form intransitive and inchoative verbs of the third conj.

(d) Adverbs.

176. -liga '-ly': undar-liga 'wonderfully,' sterk-liga 'strongly' (sterkr, strong).

-um, dat. pl.: storum 'greatly' (storr, great).

SYNTAX.

177. Icelandic syntax greatly resembles Old English, but has several peculiarities of its own.

CONCORD.

- 178. Concord is carried out very strictly in Icelandic: allir menn vāru būnir 'all the men were ready,' allir vāru drepnir 'all were killed.'
- 179. A plural adj. or pronoun referring to two nouns of different (natural or grammatical) gender is always put in the neuter: $b\bar{a}$ gekk hann upp, ok með honum Loki (masc.), ok þjālfi (masc.), ok Roskva (fem.). $b\bar{a}$ er bau (neut.) hof bau lītla hrīð gengit . . 'he landed, and with him L., and b., and b. When they had walked for some time . . .'

CASES.

180. The extensive use of the instrumental dative is very characteristic of Icelandic: whenever the direct object of a verb can be considered as the instrument of the action expressed by the verb, it is put in the dative, as in kasta stjöti 'throw a spear' (lit. 'throw with a spear'), hann helt hamarskaptinu 'he grasped the handle of the hammer,' heita þvī 'promise that,' jāta þvī 'agree to that.'

ADJECTIVES.

- 181. The weak form of adjectives is used as in O. E. after the definite article, *bessi* and other demonstratives. *annarr* (other) is always strong.
- 182. An adj. is often set in apposition to a following noun to denote part of it: eiga hālft dīrit 'to have half of the animal,' onnur hau 'the rest of them,' of mīdja nātt 'in the middle of the night.'

PRONOUNS.

- 183. sā is often put pleonastically before the definite article inn, both before and after the subst.: sā inn ungi maðr 'that young man,' hafit þat it djūpa 'the deep sea.'
- 184. The definite article is generally not expressed at all, or else einn, einnhverr is used.
- 185. A noun (often a proper name) is often put in opposition to a dual pron. of the first and second persons, or a plur. of the third person: pit $f\bar{e}lagar$, 'thou and thy companions,' með pim $\bar{A}ka$ 'with him and $\bar{A}ki$.' Similarly stendr $p\bar{e}rr$ upp ok beir $f\bar{e}lagar$ 'Thor and his companions get up.'
- 186. The plurals $v\bar{e}r$, $h\bar{e}r$ are sometimes used instead of the singulars ek, $h\bar{u}$, especially when a king is speaking or being spoken to.
- 187. sik and sēr are used in a strictly reflexive sense, referring back to the subject of the sentence, like se in Latin: Pērr bauð honum til matar með sēr 'Thor asked him to supper with him.'

VERBS.

188. The tenses for which there is no inflection in the active, and all those of the passive, are formed by the auxiliaries *skal* (shall), *hafa* (have), *vera* (be) with the infin. and ptc. pret., much as in modern English.

- 189. The historical present is much used, often alternating abruptly with the preterite.
- 190. The middle voice is used: (1) in a purely reflexive sense: spara 'spare,' sparask 'spare oneself, reserve one's strength.' (2) intransitively: būa 'prepare,' būask 'become ready, be ready'; setja 'set,' setjask 'sit down'; sīna 'show,' sīnask 'appear, seem.' (3) reciprocally: berja 'strike,' berjask 'fight'; hitta, 'find,' hittask 'meet.' In other cases it specializes the meaning of the verb, often emphasizing the idea of energy or effort: koma 'come,' komask 'make one's way.'
 - 191. The impersonal form of expression is widely used in Icelandic: rak ā storm (acc.) fyrir peim 'a storm was driven in their face.'
 - 192. The indef. 'one' is expressed in the same way by the third pers. sg., and this form of expression is often used when the subject is perfectly definite: ok freista skal pessar iprottar 'and this feat shall be tried (by you).'
 - 193. The abrupt change from the indirect to the direct narration is very common: Haraldi konungi var sagt at þar var komit bjarndýri, 'ok ā Islenskr maðr,' 'King Harold was told that a bear had arrived, and that an Icelander owned it.' The direct narration is also used after at (that): hann svarar at 'ek skal rīða til Heljar' 'he answers that he will ride to Hel.'



TEXTS.

I.

THOR.

Þörr er āsanna framastr, sā er kallaðr er Āsa-þörr eða Qku-þörr; hann er sterkastr allra guðanna ok manna. Hann ā þar ríki er Þrūð-vangar heita, en holl hans heitir Bilskīrnir; ī þeim sal eru fimm hundruð gölfa ok fjörir tigir; þat er hūs mest, svā at menn hafa gört.

Þörr ā hafra tvā, er svā heita, Tann-gnjöstr ok Tann-grisnir, ok reið þā er hann ekr, en hafrarnir draga reiðina; þvī er hann kallaðr Qkuþörr. Hann ā ok þrjā kost-gripi. Einn þeira er hamarrinn Mjöllnir, er hrīm-þursar ok bergrisar kenna, þā er hann kömr ā lopt, ok er þat eigi undarligt: 10 hann hefir lamit margan haus ā feðrum eða frændum þeira. Annan grip ā hann beztan, megin-gjarðar; ok er hann spennir þeim um sik, þā vex honum ās-megin hālfu. En þriðja hlut ā hann þann er mikill gripr er ī, þat eru järnglöfar; þeira mā hann eigi missa við hamarskaptit. En 15 engi er svā fröðr at telja kunni oll stör-virki hans.

THOR AND UTGARDALOKI.

Þat er upp-haf þessa māls at Qkuþörr för með hafra sīna ok reið, ok með honum sā āss er Loki er kallaðr; koma þeir at kveldi til eins bönda ok fa þar natt-stað. En um kveldit tok Porr hafra sīna, ok skar bāða; eptir þat vāru 5 beir flegnir ok bornir til ketils; en er soðit var, þā settisk Þörr til nätt-verðar ok þeir lags-menn. Þörr bauð til matar með sēr böndanum, ok konu hans, ok bornum þeira; sonr bonda het Þjalfi, en Roskva dottir. Þa lagði Þorr hafrstokurnar utar fra eldinum, ok mælti at bondi ok heima-menn 10 hans skyldu kasta ä hafrstokurnar beinunum. Þjälfi, sonr bonda, helt a lær-legg hafrsins, ok spretti a knifi sinum, ok braut til mergjar. Þörr dvalðisk þar of nattina; en í öttu fyrir dag stöð hann upp, ok klæddi sik, tök hamarinn Mjollni ok brā upp, ok vīgði hafrstokurnar; stöðu þā upp 15 hafrarnir, ok var þa annarr haltr eptra fæti. Þat fann Þörr, ok talði at böndinn eða hans hjön mundi eigi skynsamliga hafa farit með beinum hafrsins: kennir hann at brotinn var lærleggrinn. Eigi þarf langt frā því at segja: vita megu þat allir hversu hræddr böndinn mundi vera, er hann så at Þörr 20 lēt sīga brynnar ofan fyrir augun; en þat er sa augnanna, bā hugðisk hann falla mundu fyrir sjöninni einni samt; hann herði hendrnar at hamar-skaptinu svā at hvītnuðu knūarnir. En bondinn görði sem van var, ok oll hjonin: kolluðu akafliga, bāðu sēr friðar, buðu at fyrir kvæmi alt þat er þau 25 āttu. En er hann sā hræzlu þeira, þā gekk af honum

möðrinn, ok sefaðisk hann; ok tök af þeim ī sætt born þeira, Þjälfa ok Rosku, ok görðusk þau þä skyldir þjönustumenn Þörs, ok fylgja þau honum jafnan síðan.

Let hann þar eptir hafra, ok byrjaði ferðina austr í Jotun-heima, ok alt til hafsins; ok þā för hann üt yfir 30 hafit bat it djupa; en er hann kom til lands, ba gekk hann upp, ok með honum Loki, ok Þjälfi, ok Roskva. Þa er þau hofðu lītla hrīð gengit, varð fyrir þeim mork stör; gengu þau þann dag allan til myrkrs. Þjälfi var allra manna fot-hvatastr; hann bar kyl Pors, en til vista var eigi gott. 35 På er myrkt var orðit, leituðu þeir sēr til nāttstaðar, ok fundu fyrir sēr skāla nakkvarn mjok mikinn, vāru dyrr ā enda, ok jafn-breiðar skālanum; þar leituðu þeir sēr nāttbols. En of miðja natt varð land-skjalfti mikill, gekk jorðin undir beim skykkjum, ok skalf hūsit. Þā stöð Þörr upp, ok 40 hēt ā lagsmenn sīna; ok leituðusk fyrir, ok fundu af-hūs til hægri handar i miðjum skālanum, ok gengu þannig; settisk Porr i dyrrin en onnur bau varu innar fra honum, ok varu þau hrædd, en Þörr helt hamarskaptinu, ok hugði at verja sik; (bā heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gny.) En er kom at 45 dagan, þa gekk Þörr üt, ok ser hvar la maðr skamt fræ honum ī skōginum, ok var sā eigi lītill; hann svaf, ok hraut sterkliga. Pā bottisk Porr skilja hvat latum verit hafði of nāttina; hann spennir sik megingjorðum, ok ox honum āsmegin; en ī þvī vaknar sā maðr, ok stöð skjött upp; en 50 bā er sagt at Por varð bilt einu sinni at slā hann með hamrinum: ok spurði hann at nafni, en sā nefndisk Skrymir: 'en eigi barf ek,' sagði hann, 'at spyrja bik at nafni: kenni ek at bū ert Āsaborr; en hvārt hefir bū dregit ā braut hanzka/ minn?' Seildisk þā Skrymir til, ok tok upp hanzka sinn; 55 sēr Porr þa at þat hafði hann haft of nattina fyrir skala, en afhūsit þat var þumlungrinn hanzkans. Skrymir spurði ef Porr vildi hafa foru-neyti hans, en Porr jatti bvī. Pā tok

Skrymir ok leysti nestbagga sinn, ok bjösk til at eta dogurð. 60 en Þörr i oðrum stað ok hans felagar. Skrymir bauð þa at þeir legði motu-neyti sitt, en Þorr jatti þvī; þa batt Skrymir nest þeira alt ī einn bagga, ok lagði ā bak sēr; hann gekk fyrir of daginn, ok steig heldr störum, en sīðan at kveldi leitaði Skrymir þeim nattstaðar undir eik nakkvarri mikilli. 65 Þā mælti Skrymir til Þors at hann vill leggjask niðr at sofna; 'en þer takið nest-baggann, ok būið til natt-verðar yðr.' Þvī næst sofnar Skrymir, ok hraut fast; en Þorr tök nest-baggann ok skal leysa; en svā er at segja, sem ū-trūligt mun bykkja, at engi knūt fekk hann leyst, ok engi ālar-70 endann hreyft, svā at þā væri lausari en āðr. Ok er hann sēr at betta verk mā eigi nytask, bā varð hann reiðr, greip þā hamarinn Mjollni tveim hondum, ok steig fram oðrum fœti at þar er Skrymir la, ok lystr i hofuð honum; en Skrymir vaknar, ok spyrr hvart laufs-blað nakkvat felli ī 75 hofuð honum, eða hvart þeir hefði þa matazk, ok se būnir til rekkna. Þörr segir at þeir munu þa sofa ganga. Ganga bau bā undir aðra eik. Er þat þēr satt at segja, at ekki var þā õttalaust at sofa. En at miðri nātt þā heyrir Þorr at Skrymir hrytr, ok söfr fast, sva at dunar i skoginum. Þa 80 stendr hann upp, ok gengr til hans, reiðir hamarinn titt ok hart, ok lystr ofan i miðjan hvirfil honum; hann kennir at hamars-muðrinn sökkr djupt ī hofuðit. En ī þvī bili vaknar Skrymir, ok mælti: 'hvat er nu? fell akarn nakkvat i hofuð mēr? eða hvat er titt um þik, Þörr?' En Þörr gekk aptr 85 skyndiliga, ok svarar at hann var þā nývaknaðr, sagði at þā var mið nātt, ok enn væri māl at sofa. Þā hugsaði Þorr þat, ef hann kvæmi svā ī fœri at slā hann it þriðja hogg, at aldri skyldi hann sjā sik sīðan; liggr nu ok gætir ef Skrymir sofnaði fast. En lītlu fyrir dagan þā heyrir hann at Skrymir 90 mun sofnat hafa; stendr þa upp, ok hleypr at honum, reiðir þā hamarinn af ollu afli ok lystr ā þunn-vangann þann er

upp vissi; sökkr þā hamarrinn upp at skaptinu. En Skrymir settisk upp, ok strauk of vangann, ok mælti: 'hvart munu fuglar nakkvarir sitja ī trēnu yfir mēr? mik grunaði, er ek vaknaða, at tros nakkvat af kvistunum felli I hofuð 95 mēr; hvārt vakir bū, Þorr? Māl mun vera upp at standa ok klæðask, en ekki eigu þēr nū langa leið fram til borgarinnar er kolluð er Út-garðr. Heyrt hefi ek at þer hafið kvisat ī milli yovar at ek væra ekki lītill maor vexti, en sjā skulu bēr þar stærri menn, er bēr komið í Útgarð. Nű mun 100 ek rāða yðr heil-ræði: lāti þēr eigi störliga yfir yðr, ekki munu hirðmenn Útgarða-loka vel bola þvilíkum kogursveinum kopur-yrði; en at oðrum kosti hverfið aptr, ok þann ætla ek yðr betra af at taka. En ef ber vilið fram fara, þā stefni þēr ī austr, en ek ā nū norðr leið til fjalla 105 þessa er nu munu þer sjä mega.' Tekr Skrymir nest-baggann, ok kastar a bak ser, ok snyr þvers a braut i sköginn frā þeim, ok er þess eigi getit at æsirnir bæði þā heila hittask.

Þörr för fram ā leið ok þeir fēlagar, ok gekk fram til miðs 110 dags; þā sā þeir borg standa ā vollum nokkurum, ok settu hnakkann ā bak sēr aptr, āðr þeir fengu sēt yfir upp; ganga til borgarinnar, ok var grind fyri borg-hliðinu, ok lokin aptr. Þörr gekk ā grindina, ok fekk eigi upp lokit; en er þeir þreyttu at komask ī borgina, þā smugu þeir milli spalanna 115 ok kömu svā inn; sā þā holl mikla, ok gengu þannig; var hurðin opin; þā gengu þeir inn, ok sā þar marga menn ā tvā bekki, ok flesta ærit störa. Þvī næst koma þeir fyrir konunginn, Útgarðaloka, ok kvoddu hann, en hann leit seint til þeira, ok glotti um tonn, ok mælti: 'seint er um langan 120 veg at spyrja tīðinda, eða er annan veg en ek hygg, at þessi svein-stauli sē Qkuþörr? en meiri muntu vera en mēr līzk þū; eða hvat īþrötta er þat er þēr fēlagar þykkizk vera við būnir? Engi skal hēr vera með oss sā er eigi kunni nakkvars

125 konar list eða kunnandi um fram flesta menn.' Þa segir sa er sīðast gekk, er Loki heitir: 'kann ek þā īþrōtt, er ek em al-būinn at reyna, at engi er hēr sā inni er skjotara skal eta mat sinn en ek.' Þā svarar Ütgarðaloki: 'īþrött er þat, ef bū efnir, ok freista skal bā bessar ībrottar; 'kallaði utar ā 130 bekkinn at sā er Logi heitir skal ganga ā gölf fram, ok freista sīn ī mōti Loka. Pā var tekit trog eitt, ok borit inn ā hallargölfit, ok fylt af slätri; settisk Loki at oðrum enda, en Logi at oðrum, ok at hvarr-tveggja sem tiðast, ok mættusk i miðju troginu; hafði þā Loki etit slätr alt af beinum, en Logi hafði 135 ok etit slätr alt ok beinin með, ok sva trogit; ok syndisk nu ollum sem Loki hefði lätit leikinn. Þā spyrr Ütgarðaloki hvat sā inn ungi maðr kunni leika. En Þjälfi segir at hann mun freista at renna skeið nokkur við einn-hvern þann er Ütgarðaloki fær til. Hann segir, Ütgarðaloki, at betta er 140 göð iþrött, ok kallar þess meiri van at hann se vel at ser būinn of skjötleikinn, ef hann skal þessa íþrött inna; en þö lætr hann skjött bessa skulu freista. Stendr ba upp Utgarðaloki, ok gengr üt, ok var þar gott skeið at renna eptir slettum velli. Þā kallar Utgarðaloki til sīn sveinstaula nakkvarn, er 145 nefndr er Hugi, ok bað hann renna i kopp við Þjälfa. taka þeir it fyrsta skeið, ok er Hugi þvī framar at hann snýsk aptr i môti honum at skeiðs enda. Þā mælti Útgarðaloki: 'burfa muntu, Þjälfi, at leggja bik meir fram, ef bū skalt vinna leikinn; en þö er þat satt, at ekki hafa hēr komit 150 þeir menn er mer þykkja fothvatari en svä.' Þa taka þeir aptr annat skeið, ok þā er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs enda, ok hann snysk aptr, þa var langt kölf-skot til Þjalfa. Þa mælti Ütgarðaloki: 'vel þykkir mēr Þjālfi renna; en eigi trūi ek honum nū at hann vinni leikinn, en nū mun reyna, 155 er þeir renna it þriðja skeiðit.' Þā taka þeir enn skeið; en er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs enda ok snysk aptr, ok er Þjälfi eigi þa kominn a mitt skeiðit; þa segja allir at reynt

er um benna leik. Þā spyrr Utgarðaloki Þor, hvat beira īþrotta mun vera er hann muni vilja birta fyrir þeim, svā miklar sogur sem menn hafa gört um störvirki hans. Þā 160 mælti Þörr at helzt vill hann þat taka til, at þreyta drykkju við einnhvern mann. Útgarðaloki segir at þat ma vel vera; ok gengr inn i hollina, ok kallar skutil-svein sinn, biðr at hann taki vītis-horn bat, er hirðmenn eru vanir at drekka af. Pvī næst kömr fram skutilsveinn með horninu, ok fær Þör i 165 hond. Pā mælti Ūtgarðaloki: 'af horni bessu bykkir bā vel drukkit, ef i einum drykk gengr af, en sumir menn drekka af ī tveim drykkjum, en engi er svā lītill drykkjumaör, at eigi gangi af ī þrimr.' Þorr litr ā hornit, ok synisk ekki mikit, ok er bo heldr langt, en hann er mjok byrstr; 170 tekr at drekka, ok svelgr allstörum, ok hyggr at eigi skal burfa at lūta optar at sinni ī hornit. En er hann braut örindit, ok hann laut ör horninu, ok ser hvat leið drykkinum, ok līzk honum svā, sem all-lītill munr mun vera at nū sē lægra i horninu en äðr. Þā mælti Utgarðaloki: 'vel er 175 drukkit, ok eigi til mikit; eigi munda-k trūa, ef mēr væri sagt frā, at Āsaborr mundi eigi meira drykk drekka; en þö veit ek at þū munt vilja drekka af i oðrum drykk.' Porr svarar engu, setr hornit a munn ser, ok hvggr nu at hann skal drekka meira drykk, ok breytir ā drykkjuna, sem 180 honum vannsk til örindi, ok ser enn at stikillinn hornsins vill ekki upp svā mjok sem honum līkar; ok er hann tōk hornit af munni sēr ok sēr, līzk honum nū svā, sem minna hafi borrit en I inu fyrra sinni; er nū gott beranda borð ā horninu. Þā mælti Ütgarðaloki: 'hvat er nū, Þörr? 185 muntu nu eigi sparask til eins drykkjar meira en þer mun hagr ā vera? Svā līzk mēr, ef bū skalt nū drekka af horninu inn þriðja drykkinn, sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr; en ekki muntu mega hēr með oss heita svā mikill maðr sem æsir kalla bik, ef bū görir eigi meira af bēr um aðra leika en mēr 100

līzk sem um þenna mun vera.' Þa varð Þörr reiðr, setr hornit ā munn sēr, ok drekkr sem ākafligast mā hann, ok breytir sem lengst ā drykkinn; en er hann sā ī hornit, bā hafði nu helzt nakkvat munr a fengizk, ok þa byðr hann upp 195 hornit, ok vill eigi drekka meira. Pā mælti Ūtgarðaloki: 'auð-sēt er nū at māttr þinn er ekki svā mikill sem vēr hugoum; en vill-tu freista um fleiri leika? Sjā mā nū, at ekki nytir bu her af.' Porr svarar: 'freista ma ek enn of nakkvara leika, en undarliga mundi mēr þykkja, þā er ek var 200 heima með āsum, ef þvīlīkir drykkir væri svā lītlir kallaðir. En hvat leik vili þer nu bjöða mer?' Þa mælti Utgarðaloki: 'þat göra hēr ungir sveinar er lītit mark mun at þykkja, at hefja upp af jorðu kott minn; en eigi munda-k kunna at mæla þvilikt við Āsaþör, ef ek hefða eigi sēt fyrr at bu ert miklu 205 minni fyrir þer en ek hugða.' Þvī næst hljöp fram kottr einn grār ā hallargölfit, ok heldr mikill; en Þörr gekk til, ok tōk hendi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, ok lypti upp, en kottrinn beygði kenginn, sva sem Þorr retti upp hondina; en er Þörr seildisk svä langt upp sem hann mätti lengst, ba letti 210 kottrinn einum sæti, ok sær Þörr eigi framit benna leik. Þā mælti Ütgarðaloki: 'svā för þessi leikr sem mik varði; kottrinn er heldr mikill, en Þörr er lägr ok lītill hjā störmenni bvī sem hēr er með oss.' Þā mælti Þorr: 'svā lītinn sem þēr kallið mik, þā gangi nū til einnhverr, ok fāisk við 215 mik; nū em ek reiðr.' Þā svarar Utgarðaloki, ok litask um ā bekkina, ok mælti: 'eigi sē ek þann mann hēr inni, er eigi mun lītil-ræði ī þykkja at fāsk við þik; ' ok enn mælti hann: 'sjām fyrst, kalli mēr hingat kerlinguna, fostru mīna Elli, ok faisk Þörr við hana, ef hann vill; felt hefir hon ba 220 menn er mer hafa litizk eigi ü-sterkligri en Porr er.' Pvī næst gekk i hollina kerling ein gomul. Fa mælti Ütgarðaloki, at hon skal taka fang við Āsabōr. Ekki er langt um at göra: svā för fang þat at því harðara er Þörr knūðisk at

fanginu, því fastara stöð hon; þā tök kerling at leita til bragða, ok varð Þörr þā lauss ā fötum, ok vāru þær svip- 225 tingar all-harðar, ok eigi lengi āðr en Þörr fell ā knē oðrum fæti. Þā gekk til Útgarðaloki, bað þau hætta fanginu, ok sagði svā, at Þörr mundi eigi þurfa at bjöða fleirum monnum fang ī hans holl; var þā ok liðit ā nātt, vísaði Útgarðaloki Þör ok þeim fēlogum til sætis, ok dveljask þar nātt-langt ī 230 göðum fagnaði.

En at morgni, þegar dagaði, stendr Þörr upp ok þeir fēlagar, klæða sik, ok eru būnir braut at ganga. Þā kom þar Útgarðaloki, ok let setja þeim borð; skorti þa eigi göðan fagnað, mat ok drykk. En er þeir hafa matazk, þā 235 snūask þeir til ferðar. Ütgarðaloki fylgir þeim ūt, gengr með þeim braut ör borginni; en at skilnaði þā mælti Utgarðaloki til Þörs, ok spyrr hvernig honum þykkir ferð sín orðin, eða hvart hann hefir hitt ríkara mann nakkvarn en sik. Þörr svarar at eigi mun hann þat segja, at eigi hafi 240 hann mikla u-sæmð farit í þeira við-skiptum; 'en þo veit ek at þer munuð kalla mik litinn mann fyrir mer, ok uni ek því illa.' Þā mælti Ütgarðaloki: 'nū skal segja þēr it sanna, er bū ert ūt kominn or borginni—ok ef ek lifi ok mega-k rāða, bā skaltu aldri optar ī hana koma; ok bat veit trūa 245 mīn, at aldri hefðir þū ī hana komit, ef ek hefða vitat āðr at bū hefðir svā mikinn krapt með þēr, ok bū hafðir svā nær haft oss mikilli ü-fœru. En sjön-hverfingar hefi ek gört ber, svā at fyrsta sinn, er ek fann þik ā sköginum, kom ek til fundar við yðr; ok þā er þū skyldir leysa nestbaggann, þā 250 hafða-k bundit með gres-järni, en þū fannt eigi hvar upp skyldi lūka. En því næst laust þū mik með hamrinum þrjū hogg, ok var it fyrsta minst, ok var bo sva mikit, at mer mundi endask til bana, ef a hefði komit; en bar er bu satt hjā holl minni set-berg, ok þar sātt-u ofan í þrjā dala fer- 255 skeytta ok einn djüpastan, bat väru hamarspor bin; setber-

ginu brā ek fyrir hoggin, en eigi sātt þū þat. Svā var ok of leikana, er þer þreyttuð við hirðmenn mina. Þa var þat it fyrsta, er Loki görði; hann var mjok soltinn, ok ät titt; en 260 sā er Logi hēt, þat var villi-eldr, ok brendi hann eigi seinna slātrit en trogit. En er Þjālfi þreytti rāsina við þann er Hugi hēt, þat var hugi minn, ok var Þjälfa eigi vænt at þreyta skjöt-færi við hann. En er þū drakkt af horninu, ok põtti þer seint liða,-en þat veit trūa min, at þa varð þat 265 undr, er ek munda eigi trūa at vera mætti; annarr endir hornsins var ūt ī hafi, en þat sattu eigi; en nū, er þū kömr til sævarins, þa mun-tu sja mega, hvern þurð þu hefir drukkit ā sænum.' Pat eru nū fjorur kallaðar. Ok enn mælti hann: reigi botti mēr hitt minna vera vert, er bū lyptir upp ket-270 tinum, ok ber satt at segja, ba hræddusk allir beir er sa, er bū lyptir af jorðu einum fætinum; en sā kottr var eigi sem ber syndisk; bat var Miðgarðs-ormr, er liggr um lond oll, ok vannsk honum varliga lengðin til, at jorðina tæki sporðr ok hofuð; ok svä langt seildisk þū upp at skamt var ²⁷⁵ þā til himins. En hitt var ok mikit undr um fangit, er þū fekkzk við Elli; fyrir þvī at engi hefir sa orðit, ok engi mun verða, ef sva gamall er at elli biðr, at eigi komi ellin ollum til falls. Ok er nu bat satt at segja, at ver munum skiljask, ok mun þa betr hvarratveggju handar at þer komið 280 eigi optar mik at hitta; ek mun enn annat sinn verja borg mīna með þvílīkum vēlum eða oðrum, svā at ekki vald munu þer a mer fa.' En er Þorr heyrði þessa tolu, greip hann til hamarsins, ok bregðr a lopt; en er hann skal fram reiða, þa sēr hann þar hvergi Ütgarðaloka, ok þā snysk hann aptr til 285 borgarinnar, ok ætlask þā fyrir at brjöta borgina; bā sēr hann þar vollu viða ok fagra, en enga borg. Snysk hann bā aptr, ok ferr leið sīna, til bess er hann kom aptr ī Þrūðvanga.

III.

BALDER.

Annarr sonr Öðins er Baldr, ok er frā honum gott at segja: hann er beztr, ok hann lofa allir. Hann er svā fagr ā-litum ok bjartr svā at lÿsir af honum; ok eitt gras er svā hvītt at jafnat er til Baldrs brār, þat er allra grasa hvītast; ok þar eptir māttu marka hans fegrð, bæði ā hār ok ā liki; 5 hann er vitrastr āsanna, ok fegrstr taliðr ok līknsamastr. En sū nāttūra fylgir honum at engi mā haldask dömr hans. Hann bÿr þar sem heitir Breiða-blik, þat er ā himni; ī þeim stað mā ekki vera ū-hreint, svā sem hēr segir:

Breiðablik heita, þar er Baldr hefir sēr of görva sali; ī því landi er ek līggja veit fæsta feikn-stafi.

10

IV.

THE DEATH OF BALDER.

Pat er upphaf þessar sogu, at Baldr inn göða dreymði drauma störa ok hættliga um līf sitt. En er hann sagði āsunum draumana, þā bāru þeir saman rāð sīn, ok var þat gört at beiða griða Baldri fyrir alls konar hāska; ok Frigg 5 tõk svardaga til bess, at eira skyldu Baldri eldr ok vatn, järn ok alls konar mālmr, steinar, jorðin, viðirnir, söttirnar, dyrin, fuglarnir, eitr, ormar. En er betta var gört ok vitat, bā var bat skemtun Baldrs ok āsanna at hann skyldi standa upp ā þingum, en allir aðrir skyldu sumir skjöta ā hann, sumir 10 hoggva til, sumir berja grjöti. En hvat sem at var gört, sakaði hann ekki, ok þötti þetta ollum mikill frami. En er betta sā Loki Laufeyjar-son, bā līkaði honum illa er Baldr sakaði ekki. Hann gekk til Fen-salar til Friggjar, ok brā sēr ī konu līki; bā spyrr Frigg ef sū kona vissi hvat æsir 15 hofðusk at ā þinginu. Hon sagði at allir skutu at Baldri, ok bat, at hann sakaði ekki. Þā mælti Frigg: 'eigi munu vāpn eða viðir granda Baldri; eiða hefi ek þegit af ollum beim.' Þā spyrr konan: 'hafa allir hlutir eiða unnit at eira Baldri?' Þā svarar Frigg: 'vex viðar-teinungr einn fyrir 20 vestan Val-holl; sā er Mistilteinn kallaðr; sā bötti mēr ungr at krefja eiðsins.' Þvī næst hvarf konan ā braut; en Loki tōk Mistiltein ok sleit upp, ok gekk til þings. En Hoðr stōð utarliga i mannhringinum, því at hann var blindr. Þa mælti Loki við hann: 'hvī skytr þu ekki at Baldri?' Hann svarar: 25 'bvī at ek sē eigi, hvar Baldr er, ok bat annat, at ek em

vāpnlauss.' Pā mælti Loki: 'gör-ðu þō ī líking annarra manna, ok veit Baldri sæmð sem aðrir menn; ek mun vīsa þer til, hvar hann stendr; skjöt at honum vendi þessum.' Hoðr tök Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri at tilvīsun Loka; flaug skotit i gegnum hann, ok fell hann dauðr til jarðar; ok 30 hefir þat mest u-happ verit unnit með goðum ok monnum. Pā er Baldr var fallinn, bā fellusk ollum āsum oro-tok, ok svā hendr at taka til hans; ok sā hverr til annars, ok vāru allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; en engi mätti hefna: þar var sva mikill griða-staðr. En þa er 35 æsirnir freistuðu at mæla, þā var hitt þö fyrr, at grātrinn kom upp, svā at engi mātti oðrum segja með orðunum frā sīnum harmi. En Öðinn bar þeim mun verst þenna skaða, sem hann kunni mesta skyn, hversu mikil af-taka ok missa āsunum var ī frā-falli Baldrs. En er goðin vitkuðusk, þā 40 mælti Frigg ok spurði, hverr sa væri með asum, er eignask vildi allar āstir hennar ok hylli, ok vili hann rīða ā hel-veg ok freista ef hann făi fundit Baldr, ok bjoda Helju ūt-lausn, ef hon vill lata fara Baldr heim i As-garo. En sa er nefndr Hermöðr inn hvati, sonr Öðins, er til þeirar farar varð. Þā 45 var tekinn Sleipnir, hestr Öðins, ok leiddr fram, ok steig Hermöðr a þann hest, ok hleypði braut.

En æsirnir töku līk Baldrs ok fluttu til sævar. Hringhorni hēt skip Baldrs, hann var allra skipa mestr; hann vildu goðin fram setja, ok göra þar ā bāl-for Baldrs; en 50 skipit gekk hvergi fram. Þā var sent ī Jotunheima eptir gÿgi þeiri er Hyrrokin hēt; en er hon kom, ok reið vargi, ok hafði hogg-orm at taumum, þā hljöp hon af hestinum, en Öðinn kallaði til ber-serki fjöra at gæta hestsins, ok fengu þeir eigi haldit, nema þeir feldi hann. Þā gekk Hyrrokin ā 55 fram-stafn nokkvans, ok hratt fram ī fyrsta við-bragði, svā at eldr hraut ör hlunnunum, ok lond oll skulfu. Þā varð Þörr reiðr, ok greip hamarinn, ok mundi þā brjöta hofuð

hennar, āðr en goðin oll bāðu henni friðar. Þā var borit 60 ūt ā skipit līk Baldrs; ok er þat sā kona hans, Nanna, Neps döttir, þā sprakk hon af harmi, ok dö; var hon borin ā bālit, ok slegit ī eldi. Þā stöð Þörr at, ok vīgði bālit með Mjollni; en fyrir fotum hans rann dvergr nakkvarr, så er Litr nefndr; en Þörr spyrndi fæti sīnum ā hann, ok hratt 65 honum i eldinn, ok brann hann. En at bessi brennu sõtti margs konar þjöð: fyrst at segja frā Öðni, at með honum för Frigg ok valkyrjur ok hrafnar hans; en Freyr ök i kerru með gelti þeim er Gullin-bursti heitir eða Sliðrug-tanni; en Heimdallr reið hesti þeim er Gull-toppr heitir; en Freyja 70 kottum sīnum. Par kömr ok mikit folk hrīmbursa, ok berg-Öðinn lagði ā bālit gullhring þann er Draupnir heitir; honum fylgði siðan su nattura, at hina niundu hverja nātt drupu af honum ātta gullhringar jafn-hofgir. Hestr Baldrs var leiddr ā bālit með ollu reiði.

En þat er at segja fra Hermöði, at hann reið niu nætr dökkva dala ok djūpa, svā at hann sā ekki, fyrr en hann kom til ārinnar Gjallar, ok reið ā Gjallar-brūna; hon er bokð lysi-gulli. Möðguðr er nefnd mær su er gætir bruarinnar; hon spurði hann at nafni eða ætt, ok sagði at hinn 80 fyrra dag riðu um brūna fimm fylki dauðra manna; 'en eigi dynr brūin minnr undir einum þēr, ok eigi hefir þū lit dauðra manna; hvi riðr þū hēr ā helveg?' Hann svarar at 'ek skal rīða til heljar at leita Baldrs, eða hvart hefir þu nakkvat sēt Baldr ā helvegi?' En hon sagði at Baldr hafði þar 85 riðit um Gjallarbrū; 'en niðr ok norðr liggr helvegr.' Þā reið Hermöðr þar til er hann kom at hel-grindum; þa steig hann af hestinum, ok gyrði hann fast, steig upp, ok keyrði hann sporum, en hestrinn hljöp svä hart, ok yfir grindina, at hann kom hvergi nær. Þa reið Hermöðr heim til hallaroo innar, ok steig af hesti, gekk inn ī hollina, sā þar sitja ī ondvegi Baldr, bröður sinn, ok dvalðisk Hermöðr þar um

nāttina. En at morgni pā beiddisk Hermöðr af Helju at Baldr skyldi rīða heim með honum, ok sagði hversu mikill grātr var með āsum. En Hel sagði at þat skyldi svā reyna, hvārt Baldr var svā āst-sæll sem sagt er; 'ok ef allir hlutir ī 95 heiminum, kykvir ok dauðir, grāta hann, þā skal hann fara til āsa aptr, en haldask með Helju, ef nakkvarr mælir við, eða vill eigi grāta.' Þā stöð Hermöðr upp, en Baldr leiðir hann ūt ör hollinni, ok tök hringinn Draupni, ok sendi Öðni til minja, en Nanna sendi Frigg ripti, ok enn fleiri gjafar, 100 Fullu fingr-gull. Þā reið Hermöðr aptr leið sīna, ok kom ī Āsgarð, ok sagði oll tiðindi þau er hann hafði sēt ok heyrt.

Þvī næst sendu æsir um allan heim örind-reka, at biðja at Baldr væri grātinn ör helju; en allir görðu þat, menninir, ok kykvendin, ok jorðin, ok steinarnir, ok trē, ok allr mālmr; 105 svā sem þū munt set hafa, at þessir hlutir grāta, þā er þeir koma ör frosti ok ī hita. Þā er sendi-menn föru heim, ok hofðu vel rekit sīn örindi, finna þeir ī helli nokkurum hvar gygr sat; hon nefndisk Þokk. Þeir biðja hana grāta Baldr ör helju. Hon svarar:

'Þokk mun grāta Þurrum tārum
Baldrs bālfarar;
kyks nē dauðs naut-k-a-k karls sonar;
haldi Hel þvī es hefir!'

En þess geta menn, at þar hafi verit Loki Laufeyjar-son, 115 er flest hefir ilt gört með äsum.

V.

HĒÐINN AND HQGNI.

Konungr sa er Hogni er nefndr atti döttur, er Hildr het. Hana tök at her-fangi konungr sä er Hēðinn hēt, Hjarranda-Þā var Hogni konungr farinn i konunga-stefnu; en er hann spurði at herjat var ī rīki hans, ok döttir hans var ī 5 braut tekin, þā för hann með sīnu liði at leita Hēðins, ok spurði til hans, at Hēðinn hafði siglt norðr með landi. er Hogni konungr kom ī Noreg, spurði hann at Hēðinn hafði siglt vestr um haf. Þā siglir Hogni eptir honum allt til Orkn-eyja; ok er hann kom þar sem heitir Hā-ey, þā 10 var þar fyrir Heðinn með lið sitt. Þa för Hildr a fund foður sīns, ok bauð honum men at sætt af hendi Hēðins, en ī gðru orði sagði hon at Hēðinn væri būinn at berjask, ok ætti Hogni af honum engrar vægðar van. Hogni svarar stirt döttur sinni; en er hon hitti Hēðin, sagði hon honum, at 15 Hogni vildi enga sætt, ok bað hann būask til orrostu, ok svā göra þeir hvārir-tveggju, ganga upp ā eyna, ok fylkja liðinu. Þā kallar Hēðinn ā Hogna, māg sinn, ok bauð honum sætt ok mikit gull at bötum. Þā svarar Hogni: 'of sið bauzt-u þetta, ef þū vill sættask, þvī at nū hefi ek 20 dregit Dāins-leif, er dvergarnir görðu, er manns bani skal verða, hvert sinn er bert er, ok aldri bilar i hoggvi, ok ekki sār grœr, ef þar skeinisk af.' Þā svarar Hēðinn: 'sverði hœlir þū þar, en eigi sigri; þat kalla ek gott hvert er dröttinholt er.' Þa höfu þeir orrostu þa er Hjaðninga-vig er kallat, 25 ok borðusk þann dag allan, ok at kveldi föru konungar til

skipa. En Hildr gekk of nāttina til valsins, ok vakði upp með fjolkyngi alla þā er dauðir vāru; ok annan dag gengu konungarnir ā vīg-vollinn ok borðusk, ok svā allir þeir er fellu hinn fyrra daginn. För svā sū orrosta hvern dag eptir annan, at allir þeir er fellu, ok oll vāpn þau er lāgu ā vígvelli, 30 ok svā hlīfar, urðu at grjöti. En er dagaði, stöðu upp allir dauðir menn, ok borðusk, ok oll vāpn vāru þā nÿ. Svā er sagt ī kvæðum, at Hjaðningar skulu svā bíða ragna-rökrs.

VI.

THE DEATH OF OLAF TRYGGVASON.

Sveinn konungr tjugu-skegg ātti Sigriði hina stör-raðu. Sigriör var hinn mesti ū-vinr Ölāfs konungs Tryggva-sonar; ok fann þat til saka at Ölafr konungr hafði slitit einka-malum við hana, ok lostit hana ī and-lit. Hon eggjaði mjok Svein 5 konung til at halda orrostu við Ölaf konung Tryggvason, ok kom hon svā sīnum for-tolum at Sveinn konungr var fullkominn at göra betta rāð. Ok snimma um vārit sendi Sveinn konungr menn austr til Svī-bjöðar ā fund Ólafs konungs Svīa-konungs, māgs sīns, ok Eirīks jarls; ok lēt segja 10 þeim at Ölafr, Noregs konungr, hafði leiðangr ūti, ok ætlaði at fara um sumarit til Vind-lands. Fylgði þat orð-sending Dana-konungs, at beir Sviakonungr ok Eirikr jarl skyldi her ūti hafa, ok fara til möts við Svein konung, skyldu beir bā allir samt leggja til orrostu við Ölaf konung Tryggva-15 son. En Öläfr Sviakonungt ok Eirikr jarl väru bessar ferðar al-būnir, ok drögu þā saman skipa-her mikinn af Svīaveldi, föru því liði suðr til Dan-markar, ok kvāmu þar svā, at Ölafr konungr Tryggvason hafði aðr austr siglt. Þeir Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl heldu til fundar við Danakonung, 20 ok hofðu þā allir saman ü-grynni hers.

Sveinn konungr, þā er hann hafði sent eptir herinum, þā sendi hann Sigvalda jarl til Vindlands at njösna um ferð Ölāfs konungs Tryggvasonar, ok gildra svā til, at fundr þeira Sveins konungs mætti verða. Ferr þā Sigvaldi jarl

leið sína, ok kom fram a Vindlandi, för til Jömsborgar, ok 25 sīðan ā fund Ölāfs konungs Tryggvasonar. Vāru þar mikil vināttu-māl beira ā meðal, kom jarl sēr ī hinn mesta kærleik við Ölaf konung. Astriðr kona jarls, döttir Burizleifs konungs, var vinr mikill Ölāfs konungs, ok var þat mjok af hinum fyrrum tengðum, er Ölafr konungr hafði att Geiru, systur 30 hennar. Sigvaldi jarl var maðr vitr ok rāðugr; en er hann kom sēr ī rāða-gerð við Ölaf konung, þa dvalði hann mjok ferðina hans austan at sigla, ok fann til bess mjok ymsa hluti. En lið Ölafs konungs let geysi illa, ok varu menn mjok heim-füsir, er þeir lägu albünir, en veðr byr-væn. Sigvaldi 35 jarl fekk njösn leyniliga af Danmork, at þa var austan kominn herr Svīakonungs, ok Eirīkr jarl hafði þā ok būinn sinn her, ok beir hofðingjarnir mundu þā koma austr undir Vindland, ok þeir hofðu a kveðit, at þeir mundu biða Ölafs konungs við ey þa er Svolðr heitir, sva þat, at jarl skyldi sva til stilla, 40 at beir mætti bar finna Ölaf konung.

Pā kom pati nakkvarr til Vindlands, at Sveinn Danakonungr hefði her ūti, ok görðisk brātt sā kurr, at Sveinn Danakonungr mundi vilja finna Ölāf konung. En Sigvaldi jarl segir konungi: 'ekki er bat rāð Sveins konungs at 45 leggja til bardaga við þik með Dana-her einn saman, sva mikinn her sem ber hafið. En ef yðr er nakkvarr grunr a þvī, at ū-friðr muni fyrir, þā skal ek fylgja yðr með minu liði, ok þötti þat styrkr vera fyrr, hvar sem Jöms-vikingar fylgðu hofðingjum; mun ek fá þer ellifu skip vel skipuð.' 50 Konungr jätti bessu. Var bā lītit veðr ok hag-stætt; lēt konungr þa leysa flotann, ok blasa til brott-logu. Drögu menn þa segl sin, ok gengu meira sma-skipin oll, ok sigldu þau undan a haf üt. En jarl sigldi nær konungs-skipinu, ok kallaði til þeira, bað konung sigla eptir ser: 'mer er 55 kunnast,' segir hann, 'hvar djupast er um eyja-sundin, en bēr munuð bess burfa með þau in störu skipin.' Sigldi

pā jarl fyrir með sīnum skipum. Hann hafði ellifu skip, en konungr sigldi eptir honum með sīnum stör-skipum, 60 hafði hann þar ok ellifu skip, en allr annarr herrinn sigldi ūt ā hafit. En er Sigvaldi jarl sigldi utan at Svolðr, þā röri ā mōti þeim skūta ein. Þeir segja jarli at herr Danakonungs lā þar ī hofninni fyrir þeim. Þā lēt jarl hlaða seglunum, ok rōa þeir inn undir eyna.

65 Sveinn Danakonungr ok Ölafr Sviakonungr ok Eirikr jarl vāru þar þā með allan her sinn; þā var fagrt veðr ok bjart söl-skin. Gengu þeir nu upp a hölminn allir hofðingjar með miklar sveitir manna, ok sā er skipin sigldu üt ā hafit mjok morg saman. Ok nū sjā beir hvar siglir 70 eitt mikit skip ok glæsiligt; þā mæltu bāðir konungarnir: 'betta er mikit skip ok ākafliga fagrt, betta mun vera Ormrinn langi.' Eirīkr jarl svarar ok segir: 'ekki er betta Ormr hinn langi.' Ok svā var sem hann sagði; þetta skip ātti Eindriði af Gimsum. Lītlu sīðar sā þeir hvar annat skip sigldi miklu 75 meira en hit fyrra. Þā mælti Sveinn konungr: 'hræddr er Ölāfr Tryggvason nū, eigi þorir hann at sigla með hofuðin ā skipi sīnu.' Þā segir Eirīkr jarl: 'ekkl er þetta konungs skip, kenni ek betta skip ok seglit, bvī at stafat er seglit, bat ā Erlingr Skjālgsson; lātum sigla þā, betra er oss skarð ok 80 missa ī flota Ölāfs konungs en þetta skip þar svā būit.' En stundu sīðar sā þeir ok kendu skip Sigvalda jarls, ok viku þau þannig at hölmanum. Þā sā þeir hvar sigldu þrjū skip, ok var eitt mikit skip. Mælti þā Sveinn konungr, biðr þā ganga til skipa sinna, segir at þar ferr Ormrinn langi. Eirīkr 85 jarl mælti: 'morg hafa beir onnur stör skip ok glæsilig en Orm hinn langa, bīðum enn.' Þā mæltu mjok margir menn: 'eigi vill Eirikr jarl nu berjask, ok hefna foður sins; betta er skomm mikil, svā at spyrjask mun um oll lond, ef vēr liggjum hēr með jafn-miklu liði, en Ölafr konungr sigli a oo hasit üt her hja oss sjalfum.' En er beir hofou betta talat um hrið, þā sā þeir hvar sigldu fjogur skip, ok eitt af beim var dreki all-mikill ok mjok gull-būinn. Þā stöð upp Sveinn konungr, ok mælti: 'hātt mun Ormrinn bera mik ī kveld, honum skal ek stÿra.' Þa mæltu margir, at Ormrinn var furðu mikit skip ok frītt, ok rausn mikil at lāta göra 95 slīkt skip. Þā mælti Eirīkr jarl, svā at nakkvarir menn heyrðu: 'bott Ölafr konungr hefði ekki meira skip en þetta, bā mundi Sveinn konungr bat aldri fā af honum með einn saman Danaher.' Dreif bā fölkit til skipanna, ok rāku af tjoldin, ok ætluðu at būask skjötliga. En er hofðingjar ræddu 100 betta milli sīn, sem nū er sagt, þā sā þeir, hvar sigldu þrjū skip all-mikil, ok fjörða sīðast, ok var þat Ormrinn langi. En þau hin störu skip, er āðr hofðu siglt, ok þeir hugðu at Ormrinn væri, þat var hit fyrra Traninn, en hit sīðara Ormrinn skammi. En þa er þeir sa Orminn langa, kendu 105 allir, ok mælti þā engi ī möt, at þar mundi sigla Ölafr Tryggvason; gengu þā til skipanna, ok skipuðu til atlogunnar. Vāru bat einkamāl beira hofðingja, Sveins konungs, Ölāfs konungs, Eirīks jarls, at sinn þriðjung Noregs skyldi eignask hverr beira, ef beir feldi Ölaf konung Tryggvason; 110 en sā beira hofðingja er fyrst gengi ā Orminn, skyldi eignask alt þat hlut-skipti er þar fengisk, ok hverr þeira þau skip er själfr hryði. Eirīkr jarl hafði barða einn geysi mikinn, er hann var vanr at hafa ī vīking; þar var skegg ā ofanverðu barðinu hvarutveggja, en niðr fra jarn-spong þykk ok 115 svā breið sem barðit, ok tök alt ī sæ ofan.

Þā er þeir Sigvaldi jarl röru inn undir hölminn, þā sā þat þeir Þorkell dyðrill af Trananum ok aðrir skip-stjörn-ar-menn, þeir er með honum föru, at jarl snöri skipum undir hölmann; þā hlöðu þeir ok seglum, ok röru eptir 120 honum, ok kolluðu til þeira, spurðu, hvī þeir föru svā. Jarl segir, at hann vill biða Ölafs konungs: 'ok er meiri van at üfriðr sē fyrir oss.' Lētu þeir þā fljöta skipin, þar til er

Porkell nefja kom með Orminn skamma, ok þau þrju skip 125 er honum fylgðu. Ok varu þeim sogð hin somu tiðindi; hloðu þeir þa ok sínum seglum, ok letu fljóta, ok biðu Ölāfs konungs. En bā er konungrinn sigldi innan at holmanum, bā röri allr herrinn üt ā sundit fyrir bā. En er beir sā bat, bā bāðu beir konunginn sigla leið sīna, en 130 leggja eigi til orrostu við svā mikinn her. Konungr svarar hātt, ok stoð upp i lyptingunni: 'lāti ofan seglit, ekki skulu mînir menn hyggja ā flōtta, ek hefi aldri flÿit ī orrostu, rāði Guð fyrir līfi mīnu, en aldri mun ek ā flotta leggja.' Var svā gört sem konungr mælti.

Öläfr konungr let bläsa til sam-logu ollum skipum sinum. Var konungs skip ī miðju liði, en þar ā annat borð Ormrinn skammi, en ā annat borð Traninn. En þā er þeir töku at tengja stafna ā Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma, ok er konungr sā þat, kallaði hann hātt, bað þā leggja 140 fram betr hit mikla skipit, ok lāta bat eigi aptast vera allra skipa ī herinum. Þā svarar Ülfr hinn rauði: 'ef Orminn skal þvī lengra fram leggja, sem hann er lengri en onnur skip, bā mun-ā-vint verða um soxin ī dag.' Konungr segir: 'eigi vissa ek at ek ætta stafnbūann bæði rauðan ok ragan.' 145 Ülfr mælti: 'ver bū eigi meir baki lyptingina en ek mun

stafninn.' Konungr helt ā boga, ok lagði or ā streng, ok snöri at Ülfi. Ülfr mælti: 'skjöt annan veg, konungr! þannig sem meiri er borfin; ber vinn ek bat er ek vinn.'

Öläfr konungr stöð i lyptingu a Orminum, bar hann hatt 150 mjok; hann hafði gyltan skjold ok gull-roðinn hjalm; var hann auð-kendr fra görum monnum: hann hafði rauðan kyrtil stuttan utan yfir brynju. En er Ölafr konungr sa at riðluðusk flotarnir, ok upp varu sett merki fyrir hofðingjum, bā spyrr hann: 'hverr er hofðingi fyrir liði þvi er gegnt 155 oss er?' Honum var sagt at þar var Sveinn konungr tjüguskegg með Danaher. Konungr svarar: 'ekki hræðumk

vēr bleyður þær, engi er hugr í Donum. En hverr hofðingi fylgir þeim merkjum er þar eru üt ífrā ā hægra veg?' Honum var sagt at þar var Ölāfr konungr með Svía-her. Ölāfr konungr segir: 'betra væri Svíum heima at sleikja um blöt- 160 bolla sína en ganga ā Orminn undir vāpn yður. En hverir eigu þau hin störu skip, er þar liggja ūt ā bak-borða Donum?' 'Þar er,' segja þeir 'Eiríkr jarl Hākonar-son.' Þā svaraði Ölāfr konungr: 'hann mun þykkjask eiga við oss skapligan fund, ok oss er vān snarpligrar orrostu af því liði; þeir eru 165 Norð-menn, sem vēr erum.'

Sīðan greiða konungar at-röðr. Lagði Sveinn konungr sitt skip möti Orminum langa, en Öläfr konungr Sænski lagði üt frā, ok stakk stofnum at yzta skipi Öläfs konungs Tryggvasonar, en gðrum megin Eiríkr jarl. Töksk þar þā 170 horð orrosta. Sigvaldi jarl lēt skotta við sin skip, ok lagði ekki til orrostu.

Pessi orrosta var hin snarpasta ok all-mann-skœð. Frambyggjar ā Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma ok Trananum fœrðu akkeri ok stafn-ljā ī skip Sveins konungs, en āttu 175 vāpnin at bera niðr undir fætr sēr; hruðu þeir oll þau skip er beir fengu haldit. En konungrinn Sveinn ok bat lið er undan komsk flyði a onnur skip, ok þar næst logðu þeir frā ör skot-māli. Ok för bessi herr svā sem gat Ölāfr konungr Tryggvason. Þā lagði þar at i staðinn Ölafr 180 Sviakonungr; ok begar er beir koma nær störskipum, bā för þeim sem hinum, at þeir letu lið mikit ok sum skip sin, ok logðu fra við sva būit. En Eirīkr jarl sī-byrði Barðanum við hit yzta skip Ölāfs konungs, ok hrauð hann þat, ok hjö begar þat ör tengslum, en lagði þa at því, er þar var næst, 185 ok barðisk til bess er bat var hroðit. Tok ba liðit at hlaupa af hinum smærum skipunum, ok upp a störskipin. En Eirikr jarl hjö hvert ör tengslunum, svä sem hroðit var. En Danir ok Sviar logðu þā i skotmāl ok ollum megin at skipum Ölāfs

190 konungs, en Eirīkr jarl lā āvalt sībyrt við skipin, ok ātti hogg-orrostu. En svā sem menn fellu ā skipum hans, þā gengu aðrir upp ī staðinn, Svīar ok Danir. Þā var orrosta hin snarpasta, ok fell þā mjok liðit, ok kom svā at lykðum, at oll vāru hroðin skip Ölāfs konungs Tryggvasonar nema 195 Ormrinn langi; var þar þā alt lið ā komit, þat er vīgt var hans manna. Þā lagði Eirīkr jarl Barðanum at Orminum langa sībyrt, ok var þar hoggorrosta.

Eirīkr jarl var ī fyrir-rūmi ā skipi sīnu, ok var þar fylkt með skjald-borg. Var þā bæði hoggorrosta, ok spjötum lagit, 200 ok kastat ollu þvī er til vāpna var, en sumir skutu boga-skoti eða hand-skoti. Var þā svā mikill vāpnaburðr ā Orminn, at varla mātti hlīfum við koma, er svā þykt flugu spjöt ok orvar; þvī at ollum megin logðu herskip at Orminum. En menn Ölafs konungs vāru þā svā öðir, at þeir hljöpu upp ā borðin, 205 til þess at nā með sverðs-hoggum at drepa fölkit. En margir logðu eigi svā undir Orminn, at þeir vildi ī hoggorrostu vera. En Ölafs menn gengu flestir ūt af borðunum, ok gāðu eigi annars en þeir berðisk ā slēttum velli, ok sukku niðr með vāpnum sīnum.

Einarr þambar-skelfir var ā Orminum aptr ī krappa-rūmi; hann skaut af boga, ok var allra manna harð-skeytastr. Einarr skaut at Eirīki jarli, ok laust ī stÿris-hnakkann fyrir ofan hofuð jarli, ok gekk alt upp ā reyr-bondin. Jarl leit til, ok spurði ef þeir vissi, hverr skaut. En jafn-skjött kom 215 onnur or svā nær jarli, at flaug milli siðunna ok handarinnar, ok svā aptr ī hofða-fjolina, at langt stöð ūt broddrinn. Þā mælti jarl við mann þann er sumir nefna Finn, en sumir segja at hann væri Finskr, sā var hinn mesti bog-maðr: 'skjöt-tu mann þann hinn mikla ī krapparūminu!' Finnr 220 skaut, ok kom orin ā boga Einars miðjan, ī þvī bili er Einarr drö it þriðja sinn bogann. Brast þā boginn ī tvā hluti. Þā mælti Ölāfr konungr: 'hvat brast þar svā hātt?' Einarr

svarar: 'Noregr ör hendi þēr, konungr!' 'Eigi mun svā mikill brestr at orðinn,' segir konungr, 'tak boga minn, ok skjöt af,' ok kastaði boganum til hans. Einarr tök bogann; 225 ok drö þegar fyrir odd orvarinnar, ok mælti: 'ofveikr, ofveikr allvalds boginn!' ok kastaði aptr boganum; tök þā skjold sinn ok sverð, ok barðisk.

Ölāfir konungr Tryggvason stöð ī lypting ā Orminum, ok skaut optast um daginn, stundum bogaskoti, en stundum 230 gaflokum, ok jafnan tveim senn. Hann sā fram ā skipit, ok sā sīna menn reiða sverðin ok hoggva tītt, ok sā at illa bitu; mælti þā hātt: 'hvārt reiði þēr svā slæliga sverðin, er ek sē at ekki bīta yðr?' Maðr svarar: 'sverð vār eru slæ ok brotin mjok.' Þā gekk konungr ofan ī fyrirrūmit ok lauk 235 upp hāsætis-kistuna, tōk þar ōr morg sverð hvoss, ok fekk monnum. En er hann tōk niðr hinni hægri hendi, þā sā menn at blöð rann ofan undan bryn-stūkunni; en engi vissi hvar hann var sārr.

Mest var vornin a Orminum ok mannskæðust af fyrirrums- 240 monnum ok stafnbūum; þar var hvārttveggja, valit mest mann-fölkit ok hæst borðin. En lið fell fyrst um mitt skipit. Ok bā er fātt stöð manna upp um siglu-skeið, þā rēð Eirīkr jarl til upp-gongunnar, ok kom upp ä Orminn við fimtända mann. Þā kom ī möt honum Hyrningr, mägr Öläfs konungs, 245 með sveit manna, ok varð þar inn harðasti bardagi, ok lauk svā, at jarl hrokk ofan aptr ā Barðann; en beir menn er honum hofðu fylgt fellu sumir, en sumir varu særðir. Þar varð enn in snarpasta orrosta, ok fellu þā margir menn ā Orminum. En er þyntisk skipan a Orminum til varnarinnar, 250 bā rēð Eirikr jarl annat sinn til uppgongu ā Orminn. þā enn horð við-taka. En er þetta sā stafnbūar ā Orminum, þa gengu þeir aptr a skipit, ok snuask til varnar moti jarli, ok veita harða viðtoku. En fyrir þvī at þā var svā mjok fallit lið ā Orminum, at viða vāru auð borðin, tōku þā jarls menn 255

viða upp at ganga. En alt þat lið er þa stöð upp til varnar a Orminum sötti aptr a skipit, þar sem konungr var.

Kolbjorn stallari gekk upp i lypting til konungs; beir hofðu mjok līkan klæða-būnað ok vāpna, Kolbjorn var ok 260 allra manna mestr ok frīðastr. Varð nu enn i fyrirruminu in snarpasta orrosta. En fyrir þā sok at þā var svā mikit fölk komit upp a Orminn af liði jarls sem vera matti a skipinu, en skip hans logðu at ollum megin utan at Orminum, en lītit fjol-menni til varnar moti svā miklum her, nu bott beir 263 menn væri bæði sterkir ok fræknir, þā fellu nu flestir a lītilli En Ölafr konungr själfr ok beir Kolbjorn bäðir hljopu þa fyrir borð, ok a sitt borð hvarr. En jarls menn hofðu lagt utan at smā-skūtur, ok drāpu þā er ā kaf hljöpu. Ok þā er konungr själfr hafði a kaf hlaupit, vildu þeir taka 270 hann hondum, ok fœra Eirīki jarli. En Ölāfr konungr brā yfir sik skildinum, ok steypðisk i kaf; en Kolbjorn stallari skaut undir sik skildinum, ok hlīfði sēr svā við vāpnum er lagt var af skipum þeim er undir lägu, ok fell hann svä ā sæinn at skjoldrinn varð undir honum, ok komsk hann þvī 275 eigi ī kaf svā skjött, ok varð hann hand-tekinn ok dreginn upp i skūtuna, ok hugðu þeir at þar væri konungrinn. Var hann ba leiddr fyrir jarl. En er bess varð jarl varr at bar var Kolbjorn, en eigi Ölafr konungr, þa varu Kolbirni grið gefin. En ī þessi svipan hljöpu allir fyrir borð af Orminum, 280 þeir er þa varu a līfi, Ölafs konungs menn; ok segir Hallfreðr vandræða-skāld, at Þorkell nefja, konungs bröðir, hljöp sīðast allra manna fyrir borð.

Svā var fyrr ritat, at Sigvaldi jarl kom til foruneytis við Ölāf konung ī Vindlandi, ok hafði tīu skip, en þat hit ellifta, ²⁸⁵ er ā vāru menn Āstrīðar konungs-döttur, konu jarls En þā er Ölāfr konungr hafði fyrir borð hlaupit, þā æpði herrinn allr sigr-öp, ok þā lustu þeir ārum ī sæ Sigvaldi jarl ok hans menn, ok röru til bardaga. En sū Vinda-

snekkjan, er Āstrīðar menn vāru ā, röri brott ok aptr undir Vindland; ok var þat margra manna māl þegar, at Ölāfr 290 konungr mundi hafa steypt af sēr brynjunni i kafi, ok kafat svā ūt undan langskipunum, lagizk sīðan til Vindasnekkjunnar, ok hefði menn Āstrīðar flutt hann til lands. Ok eru þar margar frā-sagnir um ferðir Ölāfs konungs görvar sīðan af sumum monnum. En hvern veg sem þat hefir 295 verit, þā kom Ölāfr konungr Tryggvason aldri sīðan til rīkis ī Noregi.

VII.

AUĐUN.

Maðr het Auðun, Vest-firzkr at kyni ok fe-lītill; hann for utan vestr þar i fjorðum með um-rāði Þorsteins bönda göðs, ok Þöris styri-manns, er þar hafði þegit vist of vetrinn með Porsteini. Auðun var ok þar, ok starfaði fyrir honum Þöri, 5 ok þā þessi laun af honum—utan-ferðina ok hans um-sjā. Hann Auðun lagði mestan hluta fjär þess er var fyrir möður sīna, āðr hann stigi ā skip, ok var kveðit ā þriggja vetra biorg. Ok nū fara þeir utan heðan, ok fersk þeim vel, ok var Auðun of vetrinn eptir með Þöri styrimanni; hann ātti 10 bū ā Mœri. Ok um sumarit eptir fara þeir ūt til Græn-lands, ok eru þar of vetrinn. Þess er við getit at Auðun kaupir þar bjarn-dyri eitt, görsimi mikla, ok gaf þar fyrir alla eigu sīna. Ok nū of sumarit eptir bā fara beir aptr til Noregs, ok verða vel reið-fara; hefir Auðun dyr sitt með 15 sēr, ok ætlar nū at fara suðr til Danmerkr ā fund Sveins konungs, ok gefa honum dyrit. Ok er hann kom suðr ī landit, bar sem konungr var fyrir, bā gengr hann upp af skipi, ok leiðir eptir sēr dyrit, ok leigir sēr her-bergi. Haraldi konungi var sagt brātt at þar var komit bjarndyri, görsimi 20 mikil, 'ok ā Īs-lenzkr maðr.' Konungr sendir þegar menn eptir honum, ok er Auðun kom fyrir konung, kveðr hann konung vel; konungr tōk vel kveðju hans, ok spurði sīðan : 'āttu görsimi mikla ī bjarndyri?' Hann svarar, ok kvezk eiga dyrit eitthvert. Konungr mælti: 'villtu selja oss dyrit

við slíku verði sem þū keyptir?' Hann svarar: 'eigi vil ek 25 þat, herra!' 'Villtu þā,' segir konungr, 'at ek gefa þer tvau verð slík, ok mun þat rettara, ef þu hefir þar við gefit alla bīna eigu.' 'Eigi vil ek bat, herra!' segir hann. Konungr mælti: 'villtu gefa mēr þā?' Hann svarar: 'eigi, herra!' Konungr mælti: 'hvat villtu þa af göra?' Hann svarar: 30 'fara,' segir hann, 'til Danmerkr, ok gefa Sveini konungi.' Haraldr konungr segir: 'hvart er, at bu ert maðr sva uvitr at þū hefir eigi heyrt ūfrið þann er ī milli er landa þessa, eða ætlar þū giptu þīna svā mikla, at þū munir þar komask með görsimar, er aðrir fā eigi komizk klakk-laust, þō at 35 nauð-syn eigi til?' Auðun svarar: 'herra! þat er ā yðru valdi, en engu jātum vēr oðru en bessu er vēr hofum āðr ætlat.' Þā mælti konungr: 'hvī mun eigi þat til, at þū farir leið bīna, sem þū vill, ok kom þā til mīn, er þū ferr aptr, ok seg mēr, hversu Sveinn konungr launar bēr dyrit, ok 40 kann þat vera, at þū sēr gæfu-maðr.' 'Þvī heit ek þēr,' sagði Auðun.

Hann ferr nu sīðan suðr með landi, ok ī Vīk austr, ok þā til Danmerkr; ok er þā uppi hverr penningr fjärins, ok verðr hann þā biðja matar bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dyrit. Hann 45 kömr ā fund ār-manns Sveins konungs, þess er Āki hēt, ok bað hann vista nakkvarra bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dyrit: 'ek ætla,' segir hann, 'at gefa Sveini konungi dyrit.' Āki lēzk selja myndu honum vistir, ef hann vildi. Auðun kvezk ekki til hafa fyrir at gefa; 'en ek vilda þō,' segir hann, 'at 50 þetta kvæmisk til leiðar at ek mætta dyrit færa konungi.' 'Ek mun fā þēr vistir, sem it þurfið til konungs fundar; en þar ī moti vil ek eiga hālft dyrit, ok māttu ā þat līta, at dyrit mun deyja fyrir þēr, þars it þurfuð vistir miklar, en fē sē farit, ok er būit við at þū hafir þā ekki dyrsins.' Ok 55 er hann lītr ā þetta, synisk honum nakkvat eptir sem ārmaðrinn mælti fyrir honum, ok sættask þeir ā þetta, at

hann selr Āka hālft dyrit, ok skal konungr sīðan meta alt saman. Skulu beir fara bāðir nū ā fund konungs; ok svā 60 göra beir: fara nū bāðir ā fund konungs, ok stöðu fyrir borðinu. Konungr íhugaði, hverr þessi maðr myndi vera, er hann kendi eigi, ok mælti siðan til Auðunar: 'hverr er-tu?' segir hann. Hann svarar: 'ek em Islenzkr maðr, herra,' segir hann, 'ok kominn nu utan af Grænlandi, ok nu 65 af Noregi, ok ætlaða-k at færa yðr bjarndyri þetta; keypta-k þat með allri eigu minni, ok nu er þö a orðit mikit fyrir mēr; ek ā nū hālft eitt dyrit, ok segir konungi sīðan, hversu farit hafði með þeim Āka ārmanni hans. Konungr mælti: 'er bat satt, Aki, er hann segir?' 'Satt er bat,' segir hann. 70 Konungr mælti: 'ok bötti bēr bat til liggja, bar sem ek setta-k bik mikinn mann, at hepta bat eða tālma er maðr görðisk til at færa mēr görsimi, ok gaf fyrir alla eign, ok sā þat Haraldr konungr at rāði at lāta hann fara ī friði, ok er hann varr uvinr? Hygg þu at þa, hve sannligt þat var þinnar 75 handar, ok þat væri makligt, at þū værir drepinn; en ek mun nu eigi þat göra, en braut skaltu fara þegar ör landinu, ok koma aldri aptr síðan mēr ī aug-sýn! En þēr, Auðun! kann ek slīka þokk, sem þū gefir mēr alt dÿrit, ok ver hēr með mēr.' Þat þekkisk hann, ok er með Sveini konungi 80 um hrīð.

Ok er liðu nakkvarir stundir, þā mælti Auðun við konung: 'braut fÿsir mik nū, herra!' Konungr svarar heldr seint: 'hvat villtu þā,' segir hann, 'ef þū vill eigi með oss vera?' Hann segir: 'suðr vil ek ganga.' 'Ef þū vildir eigi svā gott 85 rāð taka,' segir konungr, 'þā myndi mēr fyrir þykkja ī, er þū fÿsisk ī braut'; ok nū gaf konungr honum silfr mjok mikit, ok för hann suðr siðan með Rūm-ferlum, ok skipaði konungr til um ferð hans, bað hann koma til sīn, er kvæmi aptr. Nū för hann ferðar sinnar, unz hann kömr suðr ī Rōma-borg. Ok er hann hefir þar dvalizk, sem hann tiðir, þā ferr hann

aptr; tekr þā sött mikla, görir hann þā ākasliga magran; gengr þa upp alt feit þat, er konungr hafði gefit honum til ferðarinnar; tekr síðan upp staf-karls stig, ok biðr ser matar. Hann er ba kollottr ok heldr ü-sælligr; hann kömr aptr i Danmörk at paskum, þangat sem konungr er þa 05 staddr; en ei borði hann at lata sja sik; ok var í kirkjuskoti, ok ætlaði þā til fundar við konung, er hann gengi til kirkju um kveldit; ok nū er hann sā konunginn ok hirðina fagrliga būna, bā borði hann eigi at lata sjā sik. Ok er konungr gekk til drykkju i hollina, þa mataðisk Auðun 100 ūti, sem siðr er til Rūmferla, meðan þeir hafa eigi kastat staf ok skreppu. Ok nu of aptaninn, er konungr gekk til kveldsongs, ætlaði Auðun at hitta hann, ok svā mikit sem honum þötti fyrr fyrir, jök nu miklu a, er þeir varu druknir hirðmenninir; ok er þeir gengu inn aptr, þa þekði konungr 105 mann, ok bõttisk finna at eigi hafði frama til at ganga fram at hitta hann. Ok nu er hirðin gekk inn, þa veik konungr ūt, ok mælti: 'gangi sā nū fram, er mik vill finna; mik grunar at sā muni vera maðrinn.' Þā gekk Auðun fram, ok fell til föta konungi, ok varla kendi konungr hann; ok 110 begar er konungr veit, hverr hann er, tok konungr i hond honum Auðuni, ok bað hann vel kominn, 'ok hefir þū mikit skipazk,' segir hann, 'sīðan vit sāmk'; leiðir hann eptir sēr inn, ok er hirðin sa hann, hlögu þeir at honum; en konungr sagði: 'eigi þurfu þēr at honum at hlæja, því at betr hefir 115 hann set fyr sinni sal heldr en er.' Pa let konungr gora honum laug, ok gaf honum siðan klæði, ok er hann nu með honum. Pat er nu sagt einhverju sinni of varit at konungr byðr Auðuni at vera með ser a-lengðar, ok kvezk myndu göra hann skutil-svein sinn, ok leggja til hans göða virðing. Auðun segir: 'Guð þakki yðr, herra! soma þann allan er ber vilio til min leggja; en hitt er mer i skapi at fara üt til Islands.' Konungr segir: 'betta synisk mer undarliga

kosit.' Auðun mælti: 'eigi mā ek þat vita, herra!' segir 125 hann, 'at ek hafa hēr mikinn sōma með yðr, en mōðir mīn troði stafkarls stīg ūt ā Īslandi; þvī at nū er lokit bjorg þeiri er ek lagða til, āðr ek færa af Īslandi.' Konungr svarar: 'vel er mælt,' segir hann, 'ok mannliga, ok muntu verða giptu-maðr; þessi einn var svā hlutrinn, at mēr myndi eigi 130 mis-līka at þū færir ī braut heðan; ok ver nū með mēr þar til er skip būask.' Hann görir svā.

Einn dag, er ā leið vārit, gekk Sveinn konungr ofan ā bryggjur, ok vāru menn þā at, at būa skip til ymissa landa, ī austr-veg eða Sax-land, til Svīþjöðar eða Noregs. Þā koma 135 beir Auðun at einu skipi fogru, ok vāru menn at, at būa skipit. Þā spurði konungr: 'hversu līzk þēr, Auðun! ā betta skip?' Hann svarar: 'vel, herra!' Konungr mælti: 'betta skip vil ek ber gefa, ok launa bjarndyrit.' Hann þakkaði gjofina eptir sinni kunnustu; ok er leið stund, ok 140 skipit var albūit, þā mælti Sveinn konungr við Auðun: 'þō villtu nu a braut, ba mun ek nu ekki letja bik, en bat hefi ek spurt, at ilt er til hafna fyrir landi yðru, ok eru vīða öræfi ok hætt skipum; nu brytr þu, ok tynir skipinu ok fenu; litt ser bat bā ā, at bū hafir fundit Svein konung, ok gefit honum 1 i5 görsimi.' Siðan seldi konungr honum leðr-hosu fulla af silfri, 'ok ertu þā enn eigi fe-lauss með ollu, þott þū brjötir skipit, ef þū fær haldit þessu. Verða mā svā enn, segir konungr, 'at þu tynir þessu fe; litt nytr þu þa þess, er þu fannt Svein konung, ok gaft honum görsimi.' Sīðan drō 150 konungr hring af hendi ser, ok gaf Auðuni, ok mælti: 'bō at svā illa verði, at þū brjötir skipit ok tynir fenu, eigi ertu fēlauss, ef þū kömsk ā land, þvī at margir menn hafa gull ā sēr ī skips-brotum, ok sēr bā at bū hefir fundit Svein konung, ef bū heldr hringinum; en bat vil ek rāða bēr,' 155 segir hann, 'at þū gefir eigi hringinn, nema þū þykkisk eiga svā mikit gott at launa nokkurum gofgum manni, bā gef

þeim hringinn, því at tignum monnum sömir at þiggja, ok far nu heill!'

Siðan lætr hann i haf, ok kömr i Noreg, ok lætr flytja upp varnað sinn, ok þurfti nu meira við þat en fyrr, er 160 hann var i Noregi. Hann ferr nu siðan a fund Haralds konungs, ok vill efna þat er hann het honum, aðr hann för til Danmerkr, ok kveðr konung vel. Haraldr konungr tōk vel kveðju hans, ok 'sezk niðr,' segir hann, 'ok drekk hēr með oss'; ok svā görir hann. Þā spurði Haraldr kon- 165 ungr: 'hverju launaði Sveinn konungr þer dyrit?' Auðun svarar: 'bvī, herra! at hann bā at mēr.' Konungr sagði: 'launat mynda ek þēr þvī hafa; hverju launaði hann enn?' Auðun svarar: 'gaf hann mēr silfr til suðr-gongu.' Þa segir Haraldr konungr: 'morgum monnum gefr Sveinn konungr 170 silfr til suðrgongu eða annarra hluta, þött ekki færi honum görsimar; hvat er enn fleira?' 'Hann bauð mēr,' segir Auðun, 'at görask skutilsveinn hans, ok mikinn soma til mīn at leggja.' 'Vel var þat mælt,' segir konungr, 'ok launa myndi hann enn fleira.' Auðun sagði: 'gaf hann mer 175 knorr með farmi þeim er hingat er bezt varit i Noreg.' 'Pat var stör-mannligt,' sęgir konungr, 'en launat mynda ek þēr þvī hafa. Launaði hann þvī fleira?' Auðun svaraði: 'gaf hann mēr leðrhosu fulla af silfri, ok kvað mik þā eigi fēlausan, ef ek helda þvī, þō at skip mitt bryti við Ísland.' Konungr 180 sagði: 'bat var ā-gætliga gört, ok þat mynda ek ekki gört hafa; lauss mynda ek þykkjask, ef-ek gæfa þer skipit; hvart launaði hann fleira?' 'Svā var vīst, herra!' segir Auðun, 'at hann launaði: hann gaf mer hring þenna er ek hefi ā hendi, ok kvað svā mega at berask, at ek tvnda fenu 185 ollu, ok sagði mik þa eigi felausan, ef ek ætta hringinn, ok bað mik eigi löga, nema ek ætta nokkurum tignum manni svā gott at launa, at ek vilda gefa; en nu hefi ek bann fundit, bvī at bū āttir kost at taka hvārttveggja frā mēr,

190 dörit ok svä lif mitt, en þū lezt mik fara þangat i friði, sem aðrir naðu eigi.' Konungr tök við gjofinni með bliðu, ok gaf Auðuni i möti göðar gjafir, aðr en þeir skilðisk. Auðun varði fenu til Islands-ferðar ok för ūt þegar um sumarit til Islands, ok þötti vera inn mesti gæfumaðr.

VIII.

PRYMS-KVIĐA.

 Vreiðr var þā Ving-þörr, er hann vaknaði, ok sins hamars of saknaði: skegg nam at hrista, skor nam at dyja, rēð Jarðar burr um at þreifask.

5

10

15

20

- 2. Ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað: 'heyr-ðu nū, Loki! hvat ek nū mæli, er engi veit jarðar hvergi nē upp-himins: āss er stolinn hamri!'
- 3. Gengu þeir fagra Freyju tūna, ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað: 'muntu mēr, Freyja! fjaðr-hams ljā, ef ek minn hamar mætta-k hitta?'

Freyja kvað:

- 'Pō munda-k gefa þēr, þōtt or gulli væri, ok þō selja at væri or silfri.'
- Flō þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði, unz fyr utan kom āsa garða, ok fyr innan kom jotna heima.
- Prymr sat ā haugi, þursa dröttinn, greyjum sīnum gull-bond snöri ok morum sīnum mon jafnaði.

Prymr kvað:

7. 'Hvat er með āsum? hvat er með ālfum? hvī er-tu einn kominn ī Jotunheima?'

Loki kvað:

'Ilt er með āsum, ilt er með ālfum; hefir þū Hlō-riða hamar of fölginn?'

Prymr kvað:

- 8. 'Ek hefi Hlöriða hamar of fölginn ātta rostum fyr jorð neðan; hann engi maðr aptr of heimtir, nema færi mēr Freyju at kvān.'
- 9. Flö þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði, unz fyr utan kom jotna heima ok fyr innan kom āsa garða; mætti hann Þör miðra garða, ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:
- 10. 'Hefir þū örindi sem erfiði? seg-ðu ā lopti long tiðindi: opt sitjanda sogur of fallask, ok liggjandi lygi of bellir.'

Loki kvað:

- ii. 'Hefi-k erfiði ok örindi: Þrymr hefir þinn hamar, þursa dröttinn; hann engi maðr aptr of heimtir, nema honum færi Freyju at kvān.'
- 12. Ganga þeir fagra Freyju at hitta, ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað: 'bitt-u þik, Freyja, brūðar līni! vit skulum aka tvau ī Jotunheima,'

50

45

30

35

40

13.	Vreið varð þa Freyja ok fnasaði, allr asa salr undir bifðisk, stokk þat it mikla men Brisinga: 'mik veizt-u verða ver-gjarnasta, ef ek ek með þer i Jotunheima.'	55
14.	Senn vāru æsir allir ā þingi ok āsynjur allar ā māli, ok of þat rēðu rīkir tívar, hvē þeir Hlöriða hamar of sætti.	
15.	Pā kvað þat Heimdallr, hvītastr āsa (vissi hann vel fram, sem vanir aðrir): 'bindum vēr Þor þā brūðar līni, hafi hann it mikla men Brīsinga!	60
16.	Lātum und honum hrynja lukla ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla, en ā brjōsti breiða steina, ok hagliga of hǫfuð typpum!'	65
17.	Þā kvað þat Þörr, þrūðugr āss: 'mik munu æsir argan kalla, ef ek bindask læt brūðar līni.'	70
18.	Pā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr: 'þegi þū [nū], Þōrr! þeira orða; þegar munu jotnar Ásgarð būa, nema þū þinn hamar þēr of heimtir.'	
19.	Bundu þeir Þör þā brūðar līni ok inu mikla meni Brīsinga.	75
20.	Lētu und honum hrynja lukla ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla, en ā brjōsti breiða steina, ok hagliga of hǫfuð typðu.	80

- 21. Þā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr: 'mun ek ok með þēr ambātt vera, vit skulum aka tvær ī Jotunheima.'
- 22. Senn vāru hafrar heim of reknir, skyndir at skoklum, skyldu vel renna: bjorg brotnuðu, brann jorð loga, ok Öðins sonr i Jotunheima.
- 23. Pā kvað þat Prymr, þursa dröttinn: 'standið upp, jotnar! ok strāið bekki! nū færa mēr Freyju at kvān, Njarðar döttur, ör Nöa-tūnum.
- 24. Ganga hēr at garði gull-hyrndar kyr, öxn al-svartir jotni at gamni; fjolð ā ek meiðma, fjolð ā ek menja, einnar mēr Freyju āvant þykkir.'
- 25. Var þar at kveldi of komit snimma, ok fyr jotna ol fram borit; einn at oxa, atta laxa, krasir allar, þær er konur skyldu, drakk Sifjar verr sald þrju mjaðar.
- 26. Pā kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dröttinn: 'hvar sāttu brūðir bīta hvassara? sāk-a-k brūðir bīta breiðara, nē inn meira mjoð mey of drekka.'

105

110

- 27. Sat in al-snotra ambātt fyrir, er orð of fann við jotuns māli: 'āt vætr Freyja ātta nāttum, svā var hon öð-fūs ī Jotunheima.'
- 28. Laut und linu, lysti at kyssa, en hann utan stokk end-langan sal: 'hvī eru ondott augu Freyju? þykkir mēr or augum eldr of brenna.'

20. Sat in alsnotra ambātt fyrir. er orð of fann við jotuns māli: 'svaf vætr Frevja ätta nättum. svā var hon öðfüs ī Jotunheima.'

115

30. Inn kom in arma jotna systir, hin er brūð-fjār of biðja borði: 'lāttu bēr af hondum hringa rauða, ef bū oðlask vill ästir mīnar. āstir mīnar, alla hylli!'

I 20

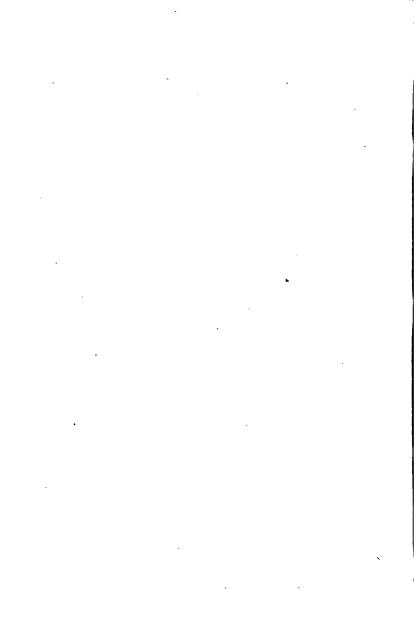
31. Þā kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dröttinn: 'berið inn hamar brūði at vīgja, leggið Mjollni i meyjar knē, vīgið okkr saman Vārar hendi!'

125

32. Hlo Hloriða hugr i brjösti, er harð-hugaðr hamar of þekði; Prym drap hann fyrstan, bursa dröttin, ok ætt jotuns alla lamði.

130

33. Drap hann ina oldnu jotna systur, hin er brūðfjar of beðit hafði; hon skell of hlaut fyr skillinga, en hogg hamars fyr hringa fjolo. Svā kom Öðins sonr endr at hamri.



NOTES.

The references marked Gr. are to the paragraphs of the Grammar.

I. THOR.

Line 3. Hann à par riki er prūð-vangar heita, 'he reigns (there) where it is called þ.,' i. e. in the place which is called þ. The plur. heita agrees with prūðvangar, as in l. 14 below: pat eru jārnglöfar, 'that is (his) iron gloves.'

1. 5. pat er hus mest, svå at menn hafa gört, 'that is the largest house, so that men have made (it),' i. e. the largest house that has been built. Note the plur. hūs of a single house; each chamber was originally regarded as a house, being often a detached building.

l. 13. spennir beim, Gr. § 154; cp. 2. 49.

II. THOR AND UTGARDALOKI.

- l. I. för með hafra sina...ok með honum sa ass er .. We see here that með generally takes an acc. to denote passive, and a dat. to denote voluntary accompaniment.
 - 1. 5. sooit refers to some such subst. as slatr (meat) understood.
 - l. II. spretti ā . . ā is here an adv.
 - 1. 12. til mergjar. til here implies intention—to get at the marrow.
- 1. 20. pat er sā augnanna, 'the little he saw of the eyes.'—
 Thor frowned till his eyebrows nearly covered his eyes, and the
 man felt as if he were going to fall down dead at the mere sight of
 them.
 - 1. 21. The second hann refers, of course, to Thor.
 - l. 34. til myrkrs, till it was dark.
- 1. 36. peir, the masc. instead of the neut. pl., as in 1. 32 foll., showing that *leituðu* is meant to refer only to the men of the party, and not to include Roskva. (Gr. § 179).
- 1. 46. ser hvar la maor, 'saw where a man lay,' i.e. saw a man lying.

- 1. 51. einu sinni, for once in his life.
- 1. 52. nefndisk Skrymir, said his name was Skr.
- 1. 66. būiš til (prp.) nātt-verðar yðr, prepare supper for yourselves.
- 1. 77. Er pat per satt at segja. satt is in apposition to pat—'that is to be told you as the truth, (namely) that ...'
 - 1, 88. sjä sik, see himself alive.
 - 1. 104. pann = pann veg, that way, course.
- l. 108. at æsirnir bæði þá heila hittask. The full sense is, 'that Thor and Loki expressed a wish that they and Skrymir might meet again safe and sound.'
- ll. 111, 112. settu hnakkann ä bak ser aptr, threw back the backs of their heads till they touched their backs, i. e. threw back their heads.
 - 1. 118. cerit stora, 'rather big,' i. e. very big.
- 1. 120. glotti um tonn, 'grinned round a tooth,' i. e. showed his teeth in a malicious grin. Two MSS. read við instead of um.
- 1. 121. er annan veg en ek hygg, at . .? is it otherwise than as I think, namely that . .? i. e. am I not right in thinking that . .?
 - 1. 127. engi er hēr sā inni er . . = engi er hēr-inni sā-er. . .
 - 1. 129. freista skal, Gr. § 192.
- 1. 140. kallar pess meiri van at hann so... says that there is more probability of that, namely that he is .. than of the contrary, i.e. says that he will have to be...
- 1. 150. főthvatari en svä, 'more swift-footed than so—under these circumstances,' i. e. than you.
 - 1. 156. ok er þjálfi eigi þá kominn . . = þá er þjálfi eigi kominn. . .
 - 1. 172. at sinni, this time.
 - l. 172. hann, acc.
 - 1. 173. laut ör horninu, bent back from the horn.
 - 1. 188. mestr refers to drykkr understood.
 - l. 218. kalli, Gr. § 192.
 - l. 241. bo refers to uni.

III. BALDER.

1. 7. engi agrees with domr.

IV. THE DEATH OF BALDER.

- l. 11. hann, acc.
- 1. 20. ungr, too young.
- 1. 31. ū-happ is in apposition to pat; cp. 3. 7.
- ll. 33, 34. vāru með einum hug til . . had the same feelings towards.
 - 1. 36. var . . fyrr, was beforehand, prevented.
- l. 42. vili, subj. 'whether he will';—change of construction.
- 1, 55. nema, 'unless,' here = 'until.'

- 1. 89. heim. This use of *heim* in the sense of 'someone else's home,' is frequent. Cp. our 'drive a nail home.'
 - 1. 94. svā refers to ok ef allir hlutir ..., the ok being pleonastic.
 - 1. 108. hvar, cp. 2. 46.
 - 1. 113. karl, 'old man,' here = Odin.

V. HĒĐINN AND HEGNI.

- 1. 6. Hobinn = hann; this use of a proper name instead of a pronoun is frequent.
 - 1. q. bar. Cp. 1. 3.

VI. THE DEATH OF OLAF TRYGGVASON.

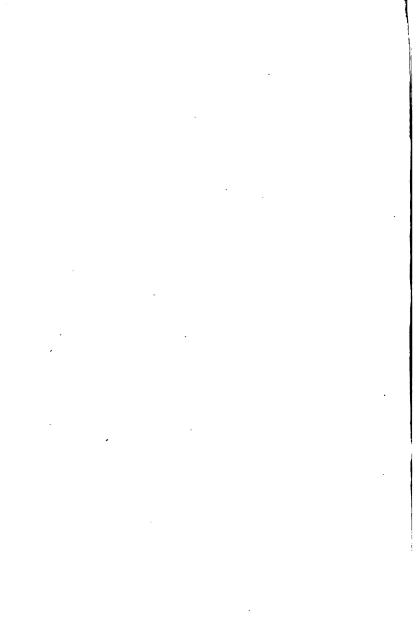
- 1. 17. svā at, so that, i. e. just when.
- 1. 30. er, namely that.
- 1. 33. austan at sigla is in a kind of apposition to ferdina.
- 1. 40. svä, also.
- 1. 48. muni fyrir, awaits you, is impending.
- 1. 53. meira, adv., better, faster.
- 1. 149. bar hann hatt, impers. w. acc.; he was in a conspicuous place.
 - 1. 244. við fimtanda mann, one of fifteen, with fourteen men.
- 1. 259. vāpna is governed by the second half of the genitival compound klæða-būnað, which is here considered as two independent words.

VII. AUĐUN.

- 1. 17. var fyrir, was to be found.
- 1. 26. tvau verð slik, double the price you gave.
- 1. 55. fē is probably dat. here, but may be nom.
- 1. 56. eptir sem . . , according as, in accordance with what.
- 1. 64. nū . . nū, lately . . just now.
- 1. 116. heldr is here used pleonastically in a kind of apposition to the preceding betr.
 - 1. 125. en, and = while.
- 1. 129. possi einn var svä hlutrinn, at . . . , this single thing is the case, namely that . . . i. e. the only thing is that . . .

VIII. ÞRYMSKVIÐA.

- 1. 7. jarðar is governed by hvergi.
- 1. 9. tuna. Poetical construction of gen. to denote goal of motion.
- 1. 15. þö goes with the following at = ok seļja, pōat (pōtt) væri ör silfri.
 - 1. 32. fœri may be either sg. or pl. 3 pers.



GLOSSARY.

æ follows að, ð follows d, ę follows e, æ follows oð, ę follows o, ö follows Q, þ follows t.

The declensions of nouns are only occasionally given.

älfr sm. elf.

(-rs) etc. means that the r of the nom, is kept in inflection.

-a adv. not. & sf. river. ā see eiga. ā prp. w. acc. and dat. on, in. āðr adv. ej. before. aðrir see annar. æsir, see āss. ætla wv. 3, consider, deem . 'ætlask fyrir,' intend. sett sf. 2, race, descent, family. ætta see eiga. af prp. w. dat. from; of; with; adv. 'drekka af,' drink off. af-hus sn. out-house, side room. afl sn. strength, might. af-taka wf. damage, injury. agestliga adv. splendidly. aka sv. 2, drive (a chariot, etc.). ākafliga adv. vehemently, hard-'kalla a.' call loudly. akarn sn. acorn. akkeri sn. anchor. ālar-endir sm. thong-end, end of a al-būinn adj. w. gen. quite ready. aldinn adj. old. aldri adv. never. ā lengoar adv. for some time.

ā-lit snpl. appearance, countenance all-haror adj. very hard, very violent. all-litill adj. very little. all-mann-skceor adj. (very injurious to men), very murderous (of a battle) [skaði, 'injury ']. all-mikill adj. very great. allr adj. all, whole; 'með ollu,' entirely; 'alls fyrst,' first of all. all-störum adv. very greatly. all-valdr sm. monarch, king. al-snotr adj. very clever. al-svartr adj. very black, coal-black. alt adv. quite. ambātt sf. 2, female slave, maid. and-lit sn. face [lita]. annarr prn. second; following, next; other; one of the two—
'annar...annarr,' one...the aptann sm. evening. aptastr adj. most behind. aptr adv. back, backwards, behind. är sf. oar. ār sn. year. ār see ā.

argr adj. cowardly, base.
är-maör sm. steward.
armr adj. wretched.
äs-megin sn. divine strength.
äss sm. 3, (Scandinavian) god.
äst sf. 2, affection, love, often in pl.
äst-sml adj. beloved, popular.
[sæll, 'happy'].
äsynja wf. (Scandinavian) goddess

āsynja wf. (Scandinavian) goddess [āss].

āt, see eta,

at prp. w. dat. at, by; to, towards, up to; for; in accordance with, after.

at adv. to.

-at adv. not.

at-laga wf. attack [leggja].

at-roðr (-121) sm. 2 rowing against, attack.

ātta num. eight.

ātta see eiga.

aud-kendr adj. easy to be recognized, easily distinguishable.

auðr adj. desert, deserted, without men.

auð-senn adj. evident.

auga wn. eye.

aug-syn sf. sight.

auka sv. I, increase; impers., w. dat. of what is added 'jok nū miklu ā,' much was added to it (his hesitation increased).

austan adv. from the east.

aust-maör sm. Easterner, Norwe-

austr sn. the east—'ī au.,' east-

austr adv. eastwards.

austr-vegr sm. the East, especially Russia.

āvalt adv. continually, all the time. ā-vanr adj. wanting; impers. neut. in 'einnar mēr Freyju āvant þykkir,' Freyja alone I seem to want.

ā-vinnr adj. toilsome, only in the impers. neut. 'mun ā-vint verða um soxin,' it will be a hard fight at the prow.

В.

bað see biðja.

bāðir prn. both, neut. as adv. in 'bæði . . ok,' both . . and.

bāðu see biðja.

bæða see biðja. bæði see baðir.

baggi wm. bag; bundle.

bak sn. back, 'verja eitt baki,' defend a thing with the back,' i. e. turns one's back to it = be a coward.

bak-borði wm. larboard.

bāl sn. flame; funeral pile.

bal-for sf. funeral. bani wm. death.

bar, see bera.

bardagi wm. battle.

barð sn. edge, rim; projection in the prow of a ship formed by the continuation of the keel.

barða seð berja.

barði wm. war-ship with a sharp prow, ram,

barn sn. child.

batt see binda.

bauð see bjöða.

beiða wv. I, w. gen. of thing and dat. of pers. benefited, ask, demand.

bein sn. bone. bekkr sm. 2, bench.

bella wv. 1, occupy oneself with, deal in, generally in a bad sense.

bera sv. 4, carry, take; bear, endure. berask at, happen. b. fram, bring forward, out. b. vāpn niðr, shoot down. b. rāð sīn saman, hold council, deliberate,

berg-risi wm. hill-giant.

berja wv. 1b. strike—'b. grjōti,' stone. berjask, fight.

berr adj. bare, unsheathed (of a sword).

ber-serkr sm. 2, wild fighter, champion. [Literally 'bear-shirt,' i. e. one clothed in 2 bear's skin.]

betr see vel.

betri see göör. bezt see vel. beztr see göör. beygja wv. I, bend, arch. bioa sv. 6, w. gen. wait for; w. acc. abide, undergo. bioja sv. 5, ask, beg, pray, w. gen. of thing, acc. of the pers. asked, and dat. of the person benefited; express a wish, bid-' bad hann vel kominn' (vera understood) bad him welcome; call on, challenge, command, tell, bifask wv. I, tremble, shake. bil sn. moment of time. bila wv. 2, fail. bilt neut. adj. only in the impers. 'einum veror bilt,' one hesitates, is taken aback, is afraid. binda sv. 3, bind, tie up; dress. birta wv. I, show [bjartr]. bīta sv. 6, bite; cut. bittu see binda. bitu see bīta. bjarn-dyri sn. bear. bjartr adj. bright, clear. bjo see būa. bjooa sv. 7, w. acc. and dat. offer, propose-'b. einum fang,' challenge to wrestling; invite. upp, give up. bjorg sf. help; means of subsistence, store of food. blasa sv. 1, blow; blow trumpet as signal. bleyoa wf. coward. blioa wf. gentleness, friendliness. blindr adj. blind. blöð sn. blood. blot-bolli wm. sacrificial bowl. bætr see böt. boga-skot sn. bowshot. bogi wm. bow. bog-maör sm. bowman, archer. bondi sm. 4, yeoman, householder, (free) man [būa]. boro sn. side of a ship, board; rim, the margin between the rim of a

gott beranda b. ā horninu,' now there is a good margin for carrying the horn, i. e. its contents are so diminished that it can be lifted without spilling. borg sf. fortress, castle. borg-hliff sn. castle gate. bot sf. 3, mending, improvement; plur. boetr, compensation. born see barn. brā sf. eyelid. brā see bregōa. brago sn. trick, stratagem [bregoa]. brann, see brenna. brast see bresta. brātt adv. quickly. braut sf. way-ā braut, adv. away. braut see brjöta. braut, brott, adv. away. bregoa sv. 3, w. dat. jerk, pull, push, -b. upp, lift, raise, (to strike); change, transform. breior adj. broad. brenna wf. burning; incremation. brenna sv. 3, burn intr. brenna wv. I, burn trans. bresta sv. 3, break, crack, burst. brestr sm. crack; loss. brjöst sn. breast. brjota sv. 7, break-'b. (skip)' suffer shipwreck, also impers. 'skip (acc.) brytr,' the ship is wrecked. broddr sm. point. bröðir sm. 4. brother. brotinn see brjöta. brotna wv. 3, break intr. brott see braut. brott-laga sf. retreat. brū sf. bridge. brūō-fē sn. bridal gift. brūðr sf. 2, bride. brun sf. 3, eyebrow. bryggja wf. pier. brynja wf. corslet. brynn see brûn. bryn-stūka wf. corslet-sleeve. bryti see brjöta. brytr see brjöta. vessel and the liquid in it-" nū er bū sn. dwelling, home.

būs sv. I, dwell; inhabit, possess; prepare. būask, get ready, prepare intr. 'er būit við at . . ' it is likely to be that ..., there is danger of . . . buðu see bjöða. būinn adj. ready; in a certain condition- (við) svā būit' adv. under such circumstances; capable, fit for-'vel at ser buinn,' very capable, very good (at). bundu see binda. burr sm. son. byor see bioda. byr see būa. byrja wv. 3, begin. byr-vænn adj. promising a fair wind.

D.

daga wv. 3, dawn. dagan sf. dawn. dagr sm. day. dalr sm. valley. dauðr adj. dead. degi set dagr. deyja sv. 2, die. djupr, adj. deep. do see deyja. domr sm. decision. döttir sf. 3, daughter. dogurðrsm.breakfast [-urð = -verðr, cp. nättverðr]. dökkr (-vir), adj. dark. draga sv. 2, draw, drag. d. saman, collect. drakk see drekka. drap see drepa. draumr sm. dream. dreginn see draga. dreif see drifa. dreki wm. dragon; dragon-ship, ship with a dragon's head as a beak. drekka sv. 3, drink. drepa sv. 5, strike; kill. dreyma wv. 1, impers. w. acc. of pers. and acc. of the thing dream [draumr].

drīfa sv. 6, drive; hasten. drjupa sv. 7, drop. dro see draga. drogu see draga. dröttinn sm. lord. drottin-hollr adj. faithful to its master. drukkinn adj. (ptc.) drunk. drupu see drjupa. drykkja wf. drinking [drekka]. drykkju-maðr sm. drinker. drykkr sm. 2, draught. duna wv. 3, resound. dunči see dynja. dvalča see dvelja. dvelja wv. 1b. delay. dveljask dwell, stop. dvergr sm. dwarf. dyðrill sm. (?). dyja wv. 1b. shake. dynja wv. 1b, resound. dyr sn. animal, beast. dyrr sfnpl. door.

E.

eða cj. or. of cj. if. efna, wv. I, perform, carry out. eggja wv. 3, incite. eiðr sm. oath. eiga wf. property. eiga swv. possess, have: have as wife, be married to; have in the sense of must. eigi adv. not; no. eign sf. property. eignask wv. 3, appropriate, gain. eik sf. 3, oak. einka-māl snpl. personal agreement, special treaty. einn num., prn. one; the same; a certain, a; alone, only—'einn saman,' alone, mere. einn-hverr, prn. a certain, some, a. eira wv. I, w. dat. spare. eitr sn. poison. ek prn. I. ok see aka.

ekki prn. neut. nothing; adv. not. eldr sm. fire. elli wf. old age. ellifti adj. eleventh. ellifu num. eleven. em see vera. en cj. but; and. en adv. than, after compar. endask wv. I, end, suffice for. endi, endir sm. end. end-langr adj. the whole length-'endlangan sal,' the whole length of the hall. endr adv. again. engi prn. none, no. enn adv. yet, still; besides; after all. eptir prp. w. acc. after (of time). w. dat. along, over; in quest of, after; according to, by. adv. afterwards; behind [aptr]. eptri adj. compar. hind. er prn. rel. who, which, rel. adv. where; when; because, that. er see vera. er see bū. erfiði sn. work; trouble. ert see vera. eru see vera. eta sv. 5, cat. ey sf. island.

F.

fā sv. I, grasp; receive, get; give; be able. fāsk, wrestle. fāsk ā, be obtained, be. faðir sm. 4, father. fær see fā. fæstr see fār. fagnaðr sm. 2, joy; entertainment, hospitality. fagr adj. beautiful, fair, fine. fagrliga adv. finely. fall sn. fall. fallask, be forgotten, fail. fallask, be forgotten, fail. fang sn. embrace, grasp; wrestling. fann see finna.

far adj. few-neut. fatt w. gen.: 'fatt manna,' few men. fara go, travel -w. gen. in such constr. as 'f. ferdar sinnar,' go his way; fare (well, ill); happen, turn out; experience; 'f. með einu,' deal with, treat; destroy, use up w. dat. farask impers. in 'fersk beim vel,' they have a good passage. farmr sm. lading, cargo. fastr adj. firm, fast, strong. fē sn. property, money. foðrum, see faðir. fekk, see få. fogrð sf. beauty [fagr]. fegratr, see fagr. feikn-stafir smpl. 2, wickedness. fela sv. 3, hide. fēlagi wm. companion. fē-lauss, adj. penniless. fe-lītill adj. with little money, poor. fell see falla. fella wv. I, fell, throw down; kill [falla]. fengu, fenginn, see fa. for see fara. forð sf. 2, journey [fara]. fer-skeyttr adj. four-cornered. fimm num. five. fimtandi adj. fifteenth. finna sv. 3, find; meet, go to see; notice, see. fjaor-hamr sm. feathered (winged) fjall sn. mountain. fjār, see fē. fjara sf. ebb-tide; beach. fjogur see fjörir. fjörði adj. fourth. fjörir num, four. fjold wf. quantity. fjol-kyngi sn. magic. fjol-menni sn. multitude; troop [maðr]. fjorðr sm. 3, firth. fjorur see fjara. fla sv. 2, flay, skin. flaug see fljuga.

fleginn see flä. flestr see margr. fljota sv. 7, float, drift. fljuga sv. 7, fly. flo see fljuga. floti wm. fleet [fljota]. flotti wm. flight [flyja]. flugu see fljüga. flyja wv. I, flee. flytja wv. 1b. remove, bring. fnāsa wv. 3, snort. foera wv. 1, bring, take; fasten fara]. fœrir see fara. fœti see föt. fölginn see fela. folk sn. multitude, troop; people. för see fara. for-tolur wpl. representations, arguments [tala]. föstra wf. nurse. fot-hvatr adj. swift-footed. fotr sm. foot; leg. foður see faðir. for sf. journey [fara]. foru-neyti sn. company [njota]. frā prp. from, away from; about, concerning. 'ī frā' adv. away. frændi sm. 4, relation. frā-fall sn. death, fram adv. forward, forth. compar. framar, ahead. framastr adj. superl. chief, most distinguished. frami wm. advantage, courage. framiör see fromja. fram-stafn sm. prow. frā-sogn sf. narrative, relation. freista wv. 3, w. gen. try, test. fremja wv. 1b. perform [fram]. friör sm. 2, peace. frior adj. beautiful, fine. froor adj. learned, wise. frækn adj. bold, daring. frost sn. frost. fugl sm. bird. full-kominn adj. (ptc.) complete; ready (for). fullr adj. full.

fundr sm. 2, meeting [finna]. fundu see finna. furðu adv. awfully, very. fūss adj. eager. fylgja wv. 1, w. dat. follow; accompany. fylki sn. troop [folk]. fylkja wv. 1, w. dat. draw up (troops) [folk]. fylla wv. I, fill [fullr]. fyr, fyrir prp. w. acc. and dat. before; beyond, over-"f. bord," overboard; instead of-koma f. adv. be given as compensation; for; because of. 'f. bvī at,' because. ' lītill f. sēr,' insignificant. fyrir-rum sn. fore-hold, chief-cabin. fyrirrums-maör sm. man in the fore-hold. fyrr adv. compar. before, formerly. superl. fyrst, first. fyrri adj, compar. former. superl. fyrstr, first. fysa wv. I, hasten trans.—impers. 'braut fysir mik,' I feel a desire to go away [fūss].

gā wv. 1, w. gen. heed, care for. geofa wf. luck [gefa]. gæta wv. I, watch, take care of [geta]. gaf see gefa. gæfu-maðr, sm. lucky man, gaflak sn. javelin, gamall adj. old. gaman sn. amusement, joy. ganga sv. I, go, with gen. of goal in poetry; attack-'g. ā skip' board a ship. g. af, be finished. g. til, come up. g. upp, land; board a ship; be used up, expended (of money). garor sm. enclosure, court; dwell-

gat see geta. gefa sv. 5, give.

gegnum, ī gegnum prp. w. gen. through.

gekk see ganga. gelti see goltr. genginn, gengr, gengu, ganga. geta sv. 5, w. gen. mention, speak of; guess, suppose. geysi adv. excessively. gipta wf. luck [gefa]. giptu-maör sm. lucky man. gjafar see gjof. gjof sf. gift. glotta sv. 2, smile maliciously, grin. glæsiligr adj. magnificent. gnyr sm. din, noise. goor adj. good - gott er til eins,' it is easy to get at, obtain. gölf sn. floor; apartment, room. gott see göör. gofugr adj. distinguished [gefa]. goltr sm. 3, boar. gomul see gamall. göra wv. 1c. do, make. görask, set about doing; be made into, göra at, accomplish, become. carry out. görsimi wf. article of value, treasure. granda wv. 3, w. dat. injure. grār adj. gray. gras sn. grass; plant, flower. grāta sv. I, weep, mourn for. gratr sm. weeping. greiða wv. 1, put in order, arrange. greip see grips. gres-jarn sn. iron wire (?). grey sn. dog. grio snpl. peace, security. griða-staðr sm. sanctuary. grind sf. 3, lattice door, wicket. gripa sv. 6, seize. gripr sm. 2, article of value, treasure. grjot sn. stone (collectively). gros sv. I, grow; heal. groer see gros. gruna wv. 3, impers .- 'mik grunar,' I suspect, think. grunr sm. 2, suspicion. gull an. gold. gull-band sn. gold band.

gull-būinn adj. adorned with gold.
gull-hringr sm. gold ring.
gull-hyrndr adj. (ptc.) with gilt
horns.
gull-roðinn adj. (ptc.) gilt.
gygr sf. giantess.
gyltr adj. (ptc.) gilt.
gyrða wv. 1, gird.

H.

hæstr see hår. hætta wv. I, w. dat. desist from, heattliga adj. dangerous, threatenhættr adj. dangerous. haf sn. sea. hafa wv. I, have; 'h. einn nær einu,' bring near to, expose to; use, utilize. at hafask, undertake. til hafa, have at hand. hafna see hofn. hafr sm. goat. hafr-staka wf. goatskin. hagliga adv. neatly. hagr sm. condition; advantage-'þēr mun h. a vera,' will avail thee, be profitable to you. hag-stoeor adj. favourable. halda sv. I, w. dat. hold (also with prp. \vec{a}); keep. w. acc. observe, keep (laws, etc.). intr. take a certain direction, go. hälfr adj. half. hālfu adv. by half, half as much again. hallar see holl. hallar-gölf sn. hall floor. haltr adj. lame. hamarr sm. hammer. hamars-muor sm. thin end of hammer.

hamar-skapt sn. handle of a ham-

hamar-spor sn. mark made by a

hammer.

hans see hann.

þ**ā jarl** fyrir en konung 60 hafði hann

ūt ā hafit. röri ā mōti konungs lā

seglunum, o

65 Sveinn I.

jarl vāru þa ok bjart sö hofðingjar n

ūt ā hafit n 70 eitt mikit sk

'þetta er millangi.' Eirī

langi.' Ok af Gimsum.

75 meira en hi Öläfr Trygg

ā skipi sīnu. skip, kenni a ā Erlingr Sk

80 missa ī flota stundu sīðar þau þannig :

ok var eitt i ganga til ski.

85 jarl mælti: Orm hinn la

> 'eigi vill Eier skomm 1 liggjum hēr

90 hafit üt hēr

hlut-skipti sn. booty. hnakki wm. back of head. hôf see hęfja. hollr adj. gracious, faithful. hölmr sm. small island. hon see hann. honum see hann. horn sn. horn. hoegri adj. compar. right (hand). hoola wv. I, w. dat. praise, boast of. hofðingi wm. chief [hofuð]. hofoa-fjol sf. head-board (especially of a bedstead). hofðu see hafa. hofn sf. harbour. hofuð sn. head. hogg sn. stroke. hogg-ormr sm. viper. hogg-orrosta wf. 'cutting-fight,' hand-to-hand fight. hoggva sv. 1, hew, cut, strike. holl of. hall. hond sf. 3. hand; side- hvarratveggju handar' on both sides, for both parties. hræddr adj. frightened, afraid [ptc. of hræðask]. hræðask wv. I, be frightened, fear. hræzla wf. fear [hræðask]. hrafn sm. raven. hratt see hrinda. hrauð see hrjóða. hraut see hrjota. hreyfa wv. I, move. hrið sf. period of time. hrim burs sm. frost giant. hrinda sv. 3, push, launch (ship). hrista wv. 1, shake. hrjoða sv. 7, strip, clear, disable. hrjota sv. 7, start, burst out. hrokk see hrökkva. hrökkva sv. 3, start back. hryði see hrjöða. hrynja wv. 1b. fall down. hrytr see hrjöta. hugða :ee hyggja. hugi wm. thought. hugr sm. mind, heart; courage, spirit.

hugsa wv. 3, consider, think. hundrað sn. hundred. hurð sf. 2, door, hūs sn. room; house. hvar adv. where; that. hvarr prn. which of two; each of the two, both. hvārr-tveggja prn. each of the two, both. hvart adv. whether, both in direct and indirect questions. hvārt-tveggja adv. 'hv. . . ok,' both . . and, hvass adj. sharp. . hvat prn. neut. what, hvatr adj. brisk, bold. hvē adv. how. hverfa sv. 3, turn, go. hver-gi adv. nowhere-' hv. jarðar,' nowhere on earth; in no respect, by no means. hvernig adv. how. [=hvern veg.] hverr prn. who. hversu adv. how. hvī adv. why. hvirfill sm. crown of head. hvitna wv. 2, whiten. hvitr adj. white. hyggja wv. 1b. think, mean, determine [hugr]. hylli wf. favour [hollr].

I.

i prp. in.
I-huga wv. 3, try to remember, consider [hugr].
illa adv. ill, badly.
illr adj. ill, bad.
inn art. the.
inn adv. in compar. innar, further
in.
inna wv. I, accomplish.
innan adv. within, inside. fyrir
innan prp. w. gen. within, in.
inni adv. in.
it see pū.
it see inn.
I-prott sf. feat.

handar see hond. hand-skot sn. throwing with the hand-tekinn ptc. pret. taken by hand, taken alive. hann prn. he. hār sn. hair. **hār** adj. high. harð-hugaðr adj. stern of mood. harðr adj. hard; strong. hard-skeytr adj. strong-shooting skjöta]. harmr sm. grief. hāski wm. danger. hā-sæti sn. high seat, dais [sitja]. hasætis-kista sf. chest under the hātt adv. high; loudly. haugr sm. mound. hauss sm. skull. heðan adv. hence. hefi see hafa. hefja sv. 2, raise, lift; begin. hefna wv. I, w. gen. revenge, avenge. heill adj. sound, safe, prosperous. heil-ræði sn. sound advice, good advice [rāð]. heim adv. to one's home, home (domum). heima adv. at home (domi). heima-maor sm. man of the househeim-füss adj. longing to go home, homesick. heimr sm. home, dwelling; world. heimta wv. 1, fetch, obtain, get back. heita sv. I, call; w. dat. of pers. and dat. of thing promise; intr. (pres. heiti) be named, called.

helda see halda.

hellir sm. cave.

helt see halda. hel-vegr sm. 102d to hell.

heldr adv. compar. more willingly,

hel-grindr sf. the doors of hell.

rather, sooner, more; rather,

hendi, hendr see hond. hennar, henni see hann. hopta wv. 1, bind; hinder, stop. her adv. here—' h. af,' etc. here-of. her-bergi, sn. quarters, lodgings. **họrða w**v. harden, clench. her-fang sn. booty. herja wv. 3, make war, ravage [herr, army]. herra sm. lord. her-skip sn. war-ship. hestr sm. horse. hēt see heita. heyra wv. 1, hear. himinn sm. heaven. hingat adv. hither. hinn prn. that, hirð sf. court. hirð-maðr sm. courtier. hiti wm. heat. hitta wv. come upon, find, meet, trans. go to. hittask, meet hjā prp. w. dat. by, at; in comparison with. hjälmr sm. helmet. **hjōn** *snþl.* household. hlaða sv. 2, load, heap up; seglum,' take in sails. hlæja sv. 2, laugh. hlaupa sv. 1, jump, leap; run. hlaut see hljõta. hleyp see hlaupa. hleypa wv. I, make to run (i.e. 'the horse), gallop. hlīf sf. shield. hlīfa wv. I, w. dat. shelter, cover, protect. hljöp see hlaupa. hljota sv. 7, get, receive, hlöðu see hlaða. hlōgu see hlæja. hlunnr sm. roller (for launching ships). hluti wm. portion [hljöta]. hlutr sm. 2, share; portion, part, piece; thing [hljōta].

helzt adv. superl. most willingly,

soonest, especially, most [heldr].

hlut-skipti sz. booty. hnakki wm. back of head. hof see hefja. hollr adj. gracious, faithful. hölmr sm. small island. hon see hann. honum see hann. horn sn. horn. hœgri adj. compar. right (hand). hoela wv. I, w. dat. praise, boast of. hofðingi wm. chief [hofuð]. hofoa-fjol sf. head-board (especially of a bedstead). hofðu see hafa. hofn sf. harbour. hofuð sn. head. hogg sn. stroke. hogg-ormr sm. viper. hogg-orrosta wf. 'cutting-fight,' hand-to-hand fight. hoggva sv. I, hew, cut, strike. holl sf. hall. hond sf. 3, hand; side—'hvārratveggju handar' on both sides, for both parties. hræddr adj. frightened, afraid [ptc. of hræðask]. hræðask wv. I, be frightened, fear. hræzla wf. fear [hræðask]. hrafn sm. raven. hratt see hrinda. hrauð see hrjöða. hraut see hrjõta. hreyfa wv. I, move. **hrīð** sf. period of time. hrīm burs sm. frost giant. hrinda sv. 3, push, launch (ship). hrista wv. I, shake. hrjoda sv. 7, strip, clear, disable. hrjota sv. 7, start, burst out. hrokk see hrökkva. hrökkva sv. 3, start back. hryði see hrjöða. hrynja wv. 1b. fall down. hrytr see hrjota. hugōa see hyggja. hugi wm. thought. hugr sm. mind, heart; courage, spirit.

hugsa wv. 3, consider, think. hundrað sn. hundred. hurð sf. 2, door. hūs sn. room; house. hvar adv. where; that. hvarr prn. which of two; each of the two, both. hvārr-tveggja prn. each of the two, both. hvart adv. whether, both in direct and indirect questions. hvārt-tveggja adv. 'hv...ok,' both . . and. hvass adj. sharp. . hvat prn. neut. what. hvatr adj. brisk, bold. hvē adv. how. hverfa sv. 3, turn, go. hver-gi adv. nowhere-' hv. jarðar,' nowhere on earth; in no respect, by no means. hvernig adv. how. [=hvern veg.] hverr prn. who. hversu adv. how. hvī adv. why. hvirfill sm. crown of head. hvītna wv. 2, whiten. hvitr adj. white. hyggja wv. 1b. think, mean, determine [hugr]. hylli wf. favour [hollr].

I.

I prp. in.
I-huga wv. 3, try to remember, consider [hugr].
illa adv. ill, badly.
illr adj. ill, bad.
inn art. the.
inn adv. in compar. innar, further in.
inna wv. 1, accomplish.
innan adv. within, inside. fyrir innan prp. w. gen. within, in.
it see bū.
it see inn.
I-prott sf. feat.

J.

jafn-breiðr adj. equally broad. jafn-hofugr adj. equally heavy [hefja]. jafn-mikill adj. equally great. jafn-skjött adv. equally quick. jafna wv. 3, smooth; compare w. dat, of thing compared. jafnan adv. always. jarl sm. earl. jārn sn. iron. jārn-glofi sm. iron gauntlet. jārn-spong sf. iron plate. jāta wv. I, w. dat. agree to. jók see auka. jorð sf. earth. jotun-heimar smpl. home, world of the giants.

K.

jotunn sm. giant.

kær-leikr sm. love, affection [kærr, ' dear ']. kaf sn. diving; deep water, water under the surface. kafa wv. 3, dive. kalla wv. 3, cry out, call; assert, maintain; name, call. kann see kunna. kapp sn. competition. karl sm. man; old man. kasta wv. 3, cast, throw. kaupa wv. 2, buy. kengr sm. bend. kenna wv. 1, know; perceive. kerling sf. old woman [karl]. kerra wf. chariot. kętill sm. kettle, keypta, see kaupa. keyra wv. I, drive. kirkja wf. church. kirkju-skot sn. wing of a church. kjosa, sv. 7, choose. klakk-laust adv. uninjured. klæða wv. I, clothe. klæða-būnaðr sm. apparel.

 klæði snpl. clothes. kně sn. knee. knifr sm. knife. knorr sm. merchant-ship. knūði, see knyja. knūi wm. knuckle. knütr sm. knot. knyja wv. 1b, press with knuckles or knees; exert oneself [knūi]. kolf-skot sn. (distance of a) boltshort. kollöttr adj. bald. koma sv. 4, come; happen, turn out; w. dat. bring into a certain condition. k. fyrir, be paid in atonement. komask, make one's way (by dint of exertion). kona wf. woman; wife. konr sm. kind-'alls konar,' all kinds; 'nakkvars konar,' of some konunga-stefna wf. congress of konungr sm. king. konungs-döttir sf. king's daughter. konungs-skip sn. king's ship. kosinn see kjösa. kost-gripr sm. precious thing, treakostr sm. 2, choice- at ooru kosti,' otherwise; power [kjōsa]. kogur-sveinn sm. little boy, urchin. kopp see kapp. kopur-yrði sn. boasting [orð]. kottr sm. 3, cat. kom see koma. krappa-rūm sn. back cabin. krappr adj. narrow. kraptr sm. strength. krās sf. 2, delicacy. kręfja wv. 1b. w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing, demand. kunna swv. know; feel; venture; like to. kunnandi *wf.* knowledge, accomplishments. kunnusta wf. knowledge, power.

kunnr adj. known.

kurr sm. murmur, rumour. kvæði sn. poem. kvæma see koma. kvån sf. wife. kveða sv. 5, say. kv. ā, settle, agree on. kveðja wf. salutation [kveða]. kvęčja wv. 1b, greet. kveld sn. evening-'I kv.,' this evening. kveld-songr sm. vespers. kvenn-vāðir sfpl. womans' clothes. kviðr sm. 3, stomach, belly. kvisa wv. 3, whisker. kvistr sm. 3, branch, twig. kvoddu see kveõja. kykr (-vir) adj. living. kykvendi sn. living creature, animal, kyll sm. bag. kyn sn. race, lineage. kÿr sf. 3, cow. kyssa wv. I, kiss.

L.

lā see liggja. lægri see lägr. lær-leggr sm. thigh-bone. læt ses lāta. lagða see leggja. lagr adj. low; short of stature lags-maor sm. companion. lāgu see liggja. lamöa, lamit, see lemja. land sn. land, country. land-skjälfti wm. earthquake. langr adj. long, far. lāt snpl. noise. lāta sv. 1, let go; leave; loose; allow; cause, let; behave, act; say. lauf sn. foliage. laufs-blað sn. (blade of foliage), leaf. laug sf. bath. laun snpl. reward. launa wv. 3, reward, requite w.

dat. of the thing given and of the pers., and acc. of the thing requited. lauss adj. loose; shaky, unsteady; free from obligation. laust see ljösta. laut see lüta. lax sm. salmon. leor-hosa wf. leather bag. leggja wv. 1 b, lay, put; 'l. eitt fyrir einn, give, settle on; 'l. sik fram, exert oneself; intr. w. skip understood sail, row-l. at, land; attack; l. frā, retreat, draw off; pierce, make a thrust. leggjask, set out, proceed; swim [liggja]. leið sf. way---' koma einu til leiðar,' carry out [līða]. leið see liða. leiða wv. I, lead, conduct [liða]. leidangr (-rs) sm. levy [leid]. leiga wv. I, borrow. leikr sm. game; athletic sports, contest. leita wv. 3, w. gen. and dat. seek; take to, have recourse to. leitask feel one's way [lita]. lemja wv. 1b, break. lengo sf. length [langr]. lengi adv. long (of time) [langr]. lengstr see langr. let see lata. letja wv. Ib, w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing, hinder, dissuade. letta wv. I, w. dat. lift. leyniliga adv. secretly. leysa wv. I, loosen, untie, open [lauss]. lið sn. troop. Hoa sv. 6, go; pass (of time); impers. lior, w. dat. fare, get on. impers. 'liör ä (nättina),' (the night) is drawing to a close. lif sn. life-'a lifi,' alive. lifa wv. 2, live. liggja sv. 5, lie. 1. til, be fitting. lik sn. body; corpse. lika wv. 3, w. dat. please. liki sn. form [lik].

liking sf. likeness, similarity [likr]. liknsamr adj. gracious. līkr adi, like, lin sn. linen; linen headdress. list sf. art. līta sv. 6, look at; regard, consider -'l. til eins,' turn to, acknowledge greeting. litask impers. w. dat. seem. litask wv. 3, look round one [lita]. lītill adj. little, small—' lītit veðr, not very windy weather. litlu adv. by a little, a little. lītil-ræði sm. degradation [rāð]. litr sm. 3, colour, complexion; appearance [lita]. lizk see lita. ljā wv. I, w. gen. and dat. lend. ljösta sv. 7, strike, w. dat. of instr. and acc. of the thing struck-'1. arum ī sæ, dip the oars into the sea, begin to row. lofa wv. 3, praise. loga wv. 3, w. dat. part with. logi wm. flame. lokinn see lüka. lopt sn. air-' ā l.', up. lūka sv. 7, lock, close; impers. 'lykr einu,' it is finished, exhausted. 'l. upp,' unlock, open. lukla see lykill. lustu see ljösta. lūta sv. 7, bend, bow. lygi wf. lie, falsehood. lyko sf. ending—'at lykoum,' finally. lykill sm. key [lūka]. lypta wv. I, w. dat. lift [lopt]. lypting sf. raised place (castle) on the poop of a warship [lypta]. lysa wv. I, shine. lysi-gull sn. bright gold. lyst see ljösta. lysta wv. I, impers. w. acc. desire. M.

mā see mega. maor sm. 4, man.

mæla (mælta) wv. I, speak—'m. við einu,' refuse; suggest. mær sf. virgin, maid. mætta see mega. magr (-ran) adj. thin. magr sm. kinsman, relation, connecmakligr adj. fitting. māl sn. narrative; in. plur. poem; proper time, time, mālmr sm. metal. mann see maðr. mann-fölk sn. troops, crew. mann-hringr sm. ring of men. mannliga adv. manlily. margr adj. many, much. mark sn. mark; importance. marka wv. 3, infer. marr sm. horse. mart see margr. matask wv. 3, eat a meal. matr sm. 2, food. mātta see mega. māttr sm. 2, might, strength. með prp. w. acc. and dat. with. meðal s. middle-- a m. w. gen. between. meðan adv. whilst. mega swv. can, may. megin—'oorum m.' on the other side; 'ollum m.,' on all sides. [corruption of vegum]. megin-gjarðar sfpl. girdle of strength [mega]. meiomar sfpl. treasures. meiri see mikill. men sn. necklace, piece of jewelry. menn see maër. mër see ek. mergr sm. 2, marrow. merki sn. mark; banner [mark]. mest see mikill. meta sv. 5, measure; estimate. mey, see mær. mið-garðr sm. (middle enclosure), world. miðgarðs - ormr sm. world-serpent. miðr adj. middle.

mik see ok. mikill adj. big, tall, great. mikit, adv. much, very. miklu adv. (instr.) much. milli, ā milli, prp. between, among. minjar sfpl. remembrance, memominn see ek. minni see litill. minnr adv. less. mis-līka wv. 3, w. dat. displease, not please. missa wf. loss, want. missa wv. I, w. gen. lose; do withmistil-teinn sm. mistletoe [teinn, 'twig']. mitt see ok. mjoor sm. 3, mead. mjok adv. very. möðir sf. 3, mother. möðr sm. anger. moetask wv. I, meet intr. [mot]. mon sf. mane. morginn sm. morning. mork sf. 3, forest. morum see marr. mot sn. meeting. I moti prp. w. dat. against. motu-neyti sn. community of food - 'leggja m. sitt,' make their provision into a common store [matr; njota]. mundu, see munu. munnr sm. mouth. munr sm. difference-' beim mun' to that extent. munu swv. will, may (of futurity and probability). myndi see munu. myrkr sn. darkness. myrkr adj. dark.

N.

nā wv. 1, reach, obtain; succeed in.
nēr adv. w. dat. near; nearly.
superl. næst—' þvī n.' thereupon.
nētr see nātt.

nafn sn. name. nakkvarr prn. some, a certain. nakkvat adv. somewhat; per haps. nätt sf. 3, night. nātt-bôl sn. night-quarters. natt-langt adv. the whole night long. nātt-staör sm. night-quarters. nāttūra wf. nature, peculiarity. nātt-verðr sm. 2, supper. nauð-syn of. necessity. naut see njõta. neðan adv. below. fyrir n. prp. w. dat. below. nefja adj. long-nosed (?). nefna wv. I, name, call. nefnask, name oneself, give one's name as [nafn]. nema sv. 4, take; begin. nema adv. except, unless. nest sn. provisions. nest-baggi sm. provision-bag. nior adv. down, downwards. **nīundi** adj. ninth. njosn sf. spying; news. njosna wv. 3, spy; get intelligence. njota sv. 7, enjoy, profit. noror adv. northwards. nokkvi wm. vessel, small ship. nu adv. now; therefore, so. ny-vaknaor adj. (ptc.) newly awoke. ngr adj. new. nyta wv. 1, profit [njota].

0.

oddr sm. point.

ōō-fūss adj. madly eager.

öör adj. mad. furious.

ööpa ww. I, shout [öp, 'shout'].

cerit adv. enough; very.

cexn, see oxi.

of prp. w. dat. over; during; with

respect to, about. adv. too (of

excess).

of adv., often used in poetry as a

mere expletive.

of-veikr adj. too weak. ofan adv. above; down. ofan-verör adj. upper, on the top. ōk see aka, ok conj. and; also-'ok . . ok,' both . . and; but. okkr see bû. opt adv. often. compar. optar, oftener, again. or prp. w. dat. out of. orð sn. word-'I oðru orði,' otherwise. orðinn see verða. orð-sending sf. verbal message. orð-tak sn. expression, word. ormr sm. serpent, dragon; ship with a dragon's head. orrosta wf. battle. OSS see ok. **otta** wf. the end of night, just beottalaust adj. without fear. ÖK see vaka. oxi wm. ox. oðlask wv. 3, obtain. oðru see annarr. ol sn. ale. oldnu see aldinn. ondöttr adj. fierce. ond-vegi sn. high scat, dais. onnur see annar. or sf. arrow. ör-sefi sn. harbourless coast. örendi sn. errand. örendi sn. holding the breath, breath. .örind-reki sm. messenger [reka]. öxn see oxi.

P.

pati sm. rumour. penningr sm. penny.

R.

rāð sn. advice; what is advisable—

'sjā eitt at rāði,' consider advisable; plan, policy, resolution.

rāða sv. 1, advise, w. acc. of thing

and dat. of pers.; consider, deliberate; undertake, begin w. prp. til or infin.; dispose of, have control over w. prp. fyrir. rāða-görð sf. deliberation, decision. rāðugr adj. sagacious. ragna-rökr sn. twilight of the gods, end of the world. [ragna gen. of regin neut. plur. 'gods.'] ragr adj. cowardly. rāku see roka. rann see renna. ras sf. race. rauor adj. red. rausn sf. magnificence, anything magnificent. rēð ses rāða. reið sf. chariot. reið see rīða. reiða wv. 1, swing, wield, brandish. reið-fara adj.—' vera vel r.,' have a good passage. reiði sn. trappings, harness. reior adj. angry. roka sv. 7, drive; carry out; perform. 'r. af tjold,' take down awning. rekkja wf. bed. renna sv. 3, run. rētta wv. I, direct; reach, stretch. r. upp, pull up. rēttr adj. right, correct; equitable, fair. reyna wv. I, try, test. reyr-bond supl. the wire with which the arrow-head was bound to the riöa sv. 6, w. dat. ride. riðu see rīða. riðlask wv. 3, set oneself in motion. rīki sn. power; sovereignty, reign. rīkr adj. powerful, distinguished. ripti sn. linen cloth. rita wv. 3, write. rõa sv. I, row. rœða wv. 1, talk about, discuss. rora see roa.

rost sf. league.

8.

sā prn. that; he; such, such a one. sä see sjä. 880T 5m. sea. seera wv. I, wound [sar]. sæti sn. seat [sitja]. sett sf. 2, reconciliation, peace. sættask wv. I, be reconciled, agree. saga wf. narrative, history, story. sagða see segja. saka wv. impers. w. acc .- 'hann (acc.) sakaôi ekki,' he was not injured. sakna wv. 3, w. gen. miss. sal sf. 2, soul. såld sn. gallon. salr sm. 2, hall. saman adv. together. sami weak adj. same. sam-laga wf. laying ships together for battle. samt adv. together. sannligr adj. probable; suitable, right. sannr adj. true. sar sn. wound. sarr adj. wounded. sat see sitja. satt see sannr. së see vera. ' sē see sjä. sefask wv. 3, be pacified. segja wv. Ib, say, relate [saga]. segl sn. sail. seilask wv. I, stretch intr. seinn adj. late, slow, tedious. seint adv. slowly. selja wv. I, give; sell. sem adv. as; w. subj. as if; to strengthen the superl.—' sem mest, the most possible, as much as possible. senda wv. I, send. sendi-maör sm. messenger. senn adv. at the same time, at once; immediately, forthwith.

sënn see sjä. ser see sik. ser see sjā. sēt see sjā. set-berg sn. seat-shaped rock, crag s. fram, setja wv. I, set place. launch (a ship). setjask, sit down. setjask upp, sit up [sitja]. sī-byrða wv. 1, w. dat. lay a ship alongside another. neul, ptc. sibyrt, close up to [borð]. sīð adv. late. comp. sīðar, later, afterwards. superl. sīðast, latest, last. sīða wf. side. sioan adv. afterwards, then; since. sičari adj. comp. later, second (in order). sior sm. 3, custom. siga sv. 6, sink. sigla wf. mast [segl]. sigla wv. I, sail. siglu-skeið sn. middle of a ship. sigr (-rs) sm. victory. sigr-op shout of victory. sik prn. oneself. silfr sn. silver. sin see sik. sinn sn. time (of repetition)—'einu sinni,' once, for once. optar at sinni,' not oftener than that time, i. e. only once. sinn see sik. sitja sv. 5, sit. s. fyrir, sit in readiness. ajā = bessi. sjä sv. 5. see; 's. fyrir einu,' look after, take care of, impers. 'litt sēr bat a, at'.. it will hardly be seen that. . . . sjäsk, see one another, meet. själfr prn. self. sjoos ເບ. 7, boil; cook. sjön sf. sight. sjon-hverfing sf. ocular delusion. skal see skulu. skalf see skjälfa. skāli wm. hall.

skammr adj. short. skap sn. state, condition; state of mind, mood, humour. skapligr adj. suitable, fit. skapt sn. shaft, handle. skar see skera. skarð sn. notch, gap; defect. akaut see akjõta. skegg sn. beard; beak (of a ship). skeið sn. race-course, runningground: race-'taka sk.', start in a race. skeina wv. I, graze. skellr sm. knock. skemtun sf. amusement, entertainment [skammr, literally 'shortening (of time)']. skera sv. 4, cut, cut up; kill (animal). skiljask wv. I, separate, part intr. skillingr sm. shilling, coin. skilnaor sm. separation, parting. skip sn. skip. skipa wv. 3, order, arrange, prepare, fit out. 'sk. til um eitt,' make arrangements for. skipask, take one's place; change, alter skipa-herr sm. fleet. skipan sf. arranging; ship's crew. skips-brot sn. shipwreck. skip-stjörnar-maðr sm. (steerer), commander of a ship, captain. skjald-borg sf. wall of shields, testudo. skjälfa sv. 3, shake intr. akjota sv. 7, w. dat. shoot, throw, push. 8kiöt-fœri sz. swiftness. akjöt-leikr sm. swiftness. skjöt-liga adv. swiftly, quick. skjötr adj. swift, quick. skjött adv. quickly. skjoldr sm. 3, shield. skogr sm. forest, wood. skorta wv. I, impers. w. acc. of pers. and of thing, want, fail. skot sn. shot; missile [skjöta]. skot-māl sn. shot-measure, range.

drift (of ships). skokull sm. shaft (of a cart). skomm sf. disgrace, shame. skor sf. hair of the head. skrepps wf. bag, wallet. skulfu see skjälfa. 8kulu swv. shall. skūta wf. small ship, cutter. skutill sm. trencher, small table. skutil-sveinn sm. page, chamberskutu see skjōta. skykkr sm. shake--- ganga skykkjum,' shake. skylda see skulu. skyldr adj. obliged, obligatory, bound [skulu]. skyn sn. understanding, insight-'kunna, sk.' understand. skynds wv. I, hasten, bring in haste. skyndiliga adv. hastily, quickly. skynsamliga adv. intelligently, carefully. skyt see skjöta. alā sv. 2, strike. 'slā eldi ī,' light alæliga adv. sluggishly, weakly. sleer adj. blunt. alær see slå. slätr sn. meat. aleikia wv. lick. sleit see slita. slēttr adj. level, smooth; comfortable, easy. slikr adj. such. slīta sv. 6, tear—sl. upp, pull up; w. dat. break (agreement). amæri, see amār. smār adj. small, insignificant. amā-akip snpl. small ships. smā-skūta wf. small cutter. smjuga sv. 7, squeeze through, slip. smugu, see smjūga. snarpligr adj. vigorous. snarpr adj. sharp; vigorous. snimms adv. early. snora see snūa.

skotta wv. 3, dangle-sk. við,

snua, sv. 1, w. dat. turn or (trans.). stafn sm. prow. direct; twist, plait. snūask, stafn-būi wm. prow-man. turn (intr.). stafn-le wm. grappling-hook. soðinn see sjöða. stafr sm. 2 (gen. sg. stafs), staff, sonkja wv. Ic, seek; go-'s. aptr,' retreat. stakk see stinga. scemő sf. honour [soma]. stallari sm. marshall. scetti see scekja. standa sv. 2, stand. st. upp, stand sofa sv. 4, sleep. up, rise. sofna wv. 3, go to sleep. starfa wv. 3. work. stefna wv. I, steer; take a course, sogur see saga. sok sf. cause-' fyrir þä s. at' . ., bego. cause. steig see stiga. sökkva sv. 3, sink. steinn sm. stone; jewel. sol sf. sun. stela sv. 4, w. dat. of thing and sol-skin sn. sunshine. acc. of pers. steal, rob. stendr see standa. soltinn adj. hungry [ptc. of 'svelta,' sterkliga adv. vigorously. soma wv. 2, w. dat., be suitable, sterkr adj. strong. steyps wv. I, w. dat. of thing, befitting. throw; pull off. somi wm. honour. steypask, sonr sm. son. throw oneself. sott ef. illness. * stiga sv. 6, advance, walk, go. st. sotta see scekja. upp, mount (horse). sox snpl. raised prow of a war-ship. stigr sm. path, way. stikill sm. point. spala see spolr. sparask wv. 2, spare oneself, reserve stilla (stilta) wv. I, arrange. st. one's energy. til, arrange, dispose. stinga sv. 3, pierce; 'st. stofnum spenna (spenta) wv. I, w. dat. of at skipi,' run the prow against a thing, gird, buckle on. spjöt sn. spear. ship's side. sporor sm. tail. stirt adv. harshly [neut. of 'stiror,' spori sm. spur. spolr sm. rail. stöð see standa. sprakk see springa. stœrri see stör. stökkva sv. 3, spring, rebound, spretta wv. 1, split. springa sv. 3, burst. start back. stolinn see stels. spurða see spyrja. spyrja wv. 1b, ask; hear of, learn störliga adv. bigly, arrogantly. - sp. til eins, have news of, hear stor-mannligr adj. magnificent, of his arrival. spyrjask, be aristocratic. known. stor-menni sn. great men (colspyrna wv. I, kick. lective), aristocracy. staddr adj. placed, staying [ptc. of störr adj. big, great. störum adv. greatly. 'stędja,' place]. stor-rāor adj. (great of plans), amstaor sm. place-'I staoinn,' instead. bitious. stafaör adj. (ptc.) striped. stor-skip sn. big ship. staf-karl sm. (staff-man), beggar. stor-virki sn. great deed.

strā wv. 1, strew, cover with straw. strauk see strjūka. strongr sm. 2, string. strjūka sv. 7, stroke. stund sf. period of time, time. stutt adv. shortly, abruptly [neut. of 'stuttr' short]. styra wv. I, w. dat. steer. styri sn. rudder. styris-hnakki wm. top piece of styrkr sm. strength; help. BŪ see Bā. suor adv. southward. suor-ganga wf. journey south (to Rome). sukku see sökkva. sumar sn. summer. sumr prn. some. sund sn. sound, channel. svā adv. so, as; as soon as. 'ok svā,' also. svaf see sofa. svara wv. 3, w. dat. of thing, answer. svardagi sm. oath. sveinn sm. boy. sveinn-stauli wm. small boy. sveit sf. troop. svelga sv. 3, swallow, gulp. sverð sm. sword. sverös-hogg sn. swordstroke. svipan sf. jerk; moment. swipting sf. pull, struggle. aynask wv. I, seem [sjön]. syni see sonr.

T.

systir of. 3, sister.

taka wv. 2, w. acc. take, seize, take possession of; w. inf. hegin; w. dat. receive (well, ill, etc.). takask, take place, begin. t. at, choose. t. til, engage in, try. t. upp, take to, choose. tala wf. talk, speech. tala wv. 3, speak, talk about, discuss.

talior see telja. tālma wv. 3, hinder. taumar smpl. reins. tekinn see taka. telja wv. 1b, count, recount; account, consider; relate, say [tala]. tengoir sfpl. relationship, connection by marriage. tengja wv. 1, bind, fasten together. tengal snpl. cable. tīða wv. I, impers. w. acc. desire. tīðindi snpl. tidings, news. tīðr adj. usual, happening-'hvat er titt um bik?' what is the matter with you? titt adv. often, quickly—'sem tiðast,' as quickly as possible. tiginn adj. of high rank. tigr sm.- 'fjörir tigir,' forty. til prp. w. gen. to; till; for (of use)--- alt er t. vāpna var, everything that could be used as a missile; for (of object, intention) -- 'brjöta legg til mergjar,' break a leg to get at the marrow; with respect to-'til vista var eigi gott,' they were not well off for provisions. til adv. too (of excess). til-vīsan sf. direction, guidance. tītt see tīðr. tīvi wm. god. tjald sn. tent. tjügu-skegg sn. forked beard. tœka see taka. tōk see taka. tonn sf. 3, tooth. trani wm. crane. trē sn. tree. troba sv. tread. trog sn. trough. tros sn. droppings, rubbish. trus wf. faith-'bat veit tr. min at ...,' by my faith. trus wv. 2, w. dat. of pers. believe, trust, rely on. tun sz. enclosure, dwelling. tveir num. two.

tyna wv. I, w. dat. lose. typpa wv. tie in a top-knot.

Þ.

þå see så. þā see þiggja, bā adv. then. þær see så. þakör *see* þekja. pakka wv. 3, w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers. thank; requite, reward. bambar-skelfir sm. bowstringshaker (?). bann see så. pannig adv. thither; so [= pann veg]. par adv. there; then; 'b. af,' etc., thereof. 'par sem,' since, because. 'bar til,' until. barf see burfa. bat see sā. bau see sa. pegar adv. at once. 'b. er,' as þeginn see þiggja. þegja wv. 1b, be silent. beim see sā. beir, beirra, see sa. **bekja** *wv.* 1b, roof. þekkja wv. I, notice. **bekkjask** take pleasure in; accept. þer see þū. bess see sa. bess adv. w. comp. the, so much bessi prn. this. biggja sv. 5, receive. bik see bū. bing sn. meeting, parliament. binn see bū. þit see þū. þjöð sf. nation, race. þō adv. though, yet. þ kö see þekja. **bokk** sf. thanks, gratitude [bakka]. **bola** wv. 2, endure, put up with.

pora wv. 2, dare.

borf sf. need. porrinn see pverra. **bott** adv. though $[=b\bar{o}$ at]. botta see bykkja. braut see brjôta. **breifask** wv. 3, grope, feel. breyta wv. I, make exertions, try. **þriði** *adj.* third. briðjungr sm. third. brir num. three. brjota sv. 7, impers. w. acc. of pers. come to an end, fail. **þrúðugr** *adj*. mighty. þū *þrn*. thou. bumlungr sm. thumb of glove. bunn-vangi wm. temple (of head). **burðr** sm. diminution. burfa swv. often impers. require, need. burs sm. giant. **bverra** sv. 3, diminish. bvers adv. across. bvi see sā. **pvi** adv. therefore; w. compar. the, so much the more. bvilikr adi. such. bykkja wv. Ic, seen, be con-'bykkir einum fyrir,' sidered. there seems to be something in the way, one hesitates. 'myndi mēr fyrir b. 1,' I should be displeased. bykkjask, think. bykkr adj. thick, close. bynna wv. I, make thin. bynnask get thin. byrstr adj. (ptc.) thirsty.

U. ti-fora wf. impassable place; fix,

difficulty.

ū-frior sm. hostility, war.

ū-grynni sn. countless number

[grunn, 'bottom'].

ū-happ sn. misfortune.

um prp. w. acc. around, about, over;

of time in, at; of superiority beyond; concerning, about.

um-rāo sn. advice, help.

um sjä sf. care. una wv. 1, w. dat. be contented-'u. illa,' be discontented. undan prp. w. dat., adv. away (from). undarliga adv. strangely. undarligr adj. strange. undir prp. w. acc. and dat. under. undr sn. wonder. ungr adj. young. unninn see vinna. unz adv. until. upp adv. up. upp-ganga wf. boarding (ship). upp-haf sn. beginning [hefja]. upp-himinn sm. high heaven. uppi adv. up; at an end. urðu see verða. ūt adv. out. comp. utar, outer, outwards, farther away. utan adv. outside; outwards. utan-forð sf. journey abroad. utar see ūt. ūti adv. outside, out on the sea. ūt-lausn sf. ransom.

V.

vægð sf. forbearance. vænn adj. likely, to be expected. væri see vera. vætr neut. nothing. vaka wv. 3, be awake, wake up. vakna wv. 3, awake. vald sn. power, control. val-kyrja sf. chooser of the slain, war-goddess [kjōsa]. valr sm. corpses on the battle-field. vān sf. hope, expectation, probavandræða-skāld sn. the 'awkward' poet, the poet who is difficult to deal with. vandræði snpl. difficulty. vangi wm. cheek. vanr adj. accustomed. vāpn sn. weapon. vāpna-burð sm. bearing weapons, shower of missiles.

vāpn-lauss adj. without weapons. var see vera. vār sn. spring. vär see ok. vara wv. 2, impers. w. acc. of pers. - mik varði,' I expected. varð see verða. varði *see* verja. vargr sm. wolf. variðr see verja. varia, adv. scarcely. varnaðr sm. goods, merchandise. varu see vera. vatn sn. water. vaxa sv. 2, grow; increase. voor sn. weather. vegr sm. road; way, manner; direction, side; in composition, region, tract, land. veik see vikja. veit see vita. veita wv. 1, give, grant; make (resistance, etc.). vokja ων. 1b, wake [vaka]. vēl sf. artifice, cunning. velja wv. 1b, choose. vendi see vondr. vēr see ek. vera sv. exist; remain, stay, happen; 'hvat lätum hafði verit, what had caused the noise. at, be occupied with. verð m. worth, value; price. verða sv. 3, happen; happen to come. 'v. fyrir einum,' come in one's way, appear before one; become; come into being, be; 'v. til eins,' be ready for, undertake; w. infin. be obliged, must. 'nū er ā orðit mikit fyrir mēr,' now I have come into a great perplexity, difficulty. v. at, hapverör adj. worth; important. ver-gjarn adj. desirous of a husband, loose. verit see vera. vert see verör. verja wv. 1b, defend—'v. baki'

defend with the back, turn one's back on. verja wv. 1b. dress; lay out money, invest. verk sn. work, job. verr sm. man; husband. verr adv. comp. worse. superl. verst, worst. verold sf. world. vestan adv. from the west. fyrit' w. gen. or acc., west of. vestr adv. westwards. vetr sm. winter; year. Vex see vaxa. vexti see voxtr. við prp. w. acc. by, near; towards (of place and time); with (of various relations). w. dat. towards, at (laugh at, etc.); in exchange for, for. viða adv. widely, far and wide, on many sides. viðar-teinungr sm. tree-shoot, plant. við-bragð sn. push. viðr sm. 3, tree. vior adj. wide, broad. við-skipti snpl. dealings. vio-taka wf. reception; resistance. vigja wv. 1, consecrate, hallow. vigr adj. warlike, able-bodied. viking sf. piracy, piratical expedivikingr sm. pirate. vīkja sv. 6, turn, move, go. vilja swv. will.

villi-eldr sm. wildfire, conflagra-

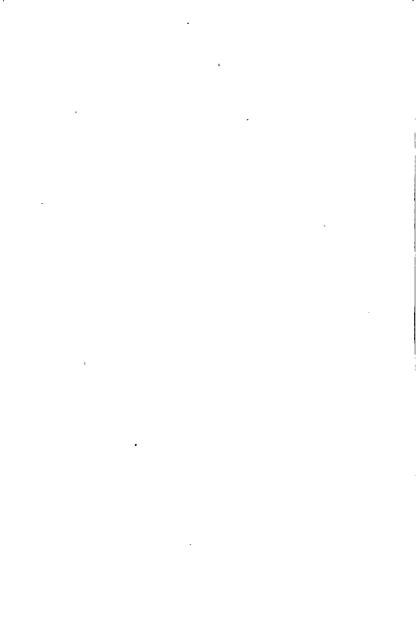
tion.

vinātta wf. friendship. vināttu-māl snpl. assurances of friendship. vinna sv. 3, do, perform; win, conquer. vinnask til, suffice. vinr sm. 2, friend. virðing sf. honour [verðr]. visa wv. 2, w. dat. show, guide. vīss adj. wise; certain. vissa see vita. vist sf. 2, board and lodging; provisions. vit see ok. vita swv. know; be turned in a certain direction. v. fram, see into futurity. wīti sn. punishment, penalty. vitis-horn sn. penalty-horn (whose contents were drunk as a punishment). vitkask wv. 3, come to one's senses. vitr (-ran) adj. wise. vollr sm. 3, plain, field. vondr sm. 3, twig, rod. vorn sf. defence, resistance.

Y.

voxtr sm. 3, growth, stature.

yör see þū.
yfir prp. w. acc. and dat. over
[ofan].
ymiss adj. various, different.
ymr sm. rumbling noise.
ytri adj. comp. outer. superl. yztr,
outside(st) [ūt].



PROPER NAMES.

Āki sm. Āsa-þörr sm. (divine) Thor. Āstrīðr sf. Auðun sm.

Baldr (-rs) sm.
Barði wm. 'the Ram' (name of a ship).
Bil-skirnir sm.
Brisinga-men sn. Freyja's neck-lace.
Burisleifr sm.

Dāins-leif sf. relic of Dāinn. ['leif,' leaving, heritage].

Dana-konungr sm. king of the Danes.

Danir smpl. the Danes.

Dan-mork sf. 3, Denmark.

Draupnir sm.

Einarr sm.
Eindridi wm.
Eirikr sm.
Eirikr sm.
Erlingr sm.
Fon-salr sm. 2.
Finnr sm.
Finskr adj. Finnish.
Freyja wf.
Freyr sm.
Prigg sf. wife of Odin.
Fulla wf. Frigg's handmaid.

Geira wf.
Gimsar fpl.
Gjallar-brű sf. the bridge over the
river Gjoll.

Gjoll sf. 'the Resounder,' the river of Hell.
Groen-land sn. Greenland.
Gullin-bursti wm.'Golden-bristle.'
Gull-toppr sm. 'Gold-top.'

Hā-ey sf. 'High-island.'
Hākon sm.
Hall-freðr sm.
Harldr sm.
Heðinn sm.
Heim-dallr sm.
Hejl sf. the goddess of the infernal regions.
Her-möðr sm.
Hildr sf. ['hildr,' war].
Hjaðninga vig sn. battle of the Hjaðnings.
Hjarrandi wm.
Hlöriði wm. the Thunderer, Thor.
Hogni wm.

Is-land ss. Iceland. Island-ferð sf. journey to Iceland. Islenskr adj. Icelandic.

Hring-horni wm. 'Ring-prowed.'

Joms-borg sf.
Joms-vikingar smpl. the pirates of
Jomsborg.

Kol-bjorn sm.

Hyrningr sm.

Hyrrokin sf.

Hoor sm.

Laufey of.

Litr sm. Loki wm.

Möð-guðr sf. Mæri wf.

Nanna wf.
Nepr sm.
Njarðar see Njorðr.
Njorðr sm.
Nöa-tún snpl.
Noregr sm. Norway [= norð-vegr].
Oku-þörr sm. Thor (the driver)

[aka]. Öläfr sm. Ööinn sm. Odin. Orkn-eyjar sfpl. Orkneys.

Roma-borg sf. Rome.

Rum-forli wm. pilgrim to Rome
[fara].

Roskva wf.

Sax-land sn. Saxony, Germany.
Sif sf.
Sigriör sf.
Sigrvaldi wm.
Skjälgr sm.
Skrymir sm.
Sleipnir sm.
Sleipnir sm.
Sliðrug-tanni wm. [tonn].
Scenskr adj. Swedish.
Sveinn sm.
Svia-konungr sm. king of Sweden.
Sviar smpl. Swedes.

Svia-veldi sn. Sweden [vald]. Svi-pjoð sf. Sweden. Svolðr (-rar) sf. island of Svolder, near Rügen.

Tann-gnjöstr sm. [tonn]. Tann-grisnir sm. [tonn]. Tryggvi wm. 'Trusty.'

pjälfi wm.
porr sm.
por-kell sm.
porr sm. Thor.
por-steinn sm.
prūð-vangar smpl. 'plains of
strength.'
prymr sm.
pokk sf.

Ulfr sm. Utgarða-loki wm. Ut-garðr sm. Ut-garðar pl. 'outer enclosure,' world of the giants.

Vanir smpl. race of Gods.

Vär sf. goddess of betrothal and marriage.

Vest-firskr adj. of the west firths (in Iceland).

Vik sf. 'the Bay,' the Skagerak and the Christiania fjord.

Vinda-snekkja uf. Wendish ship.

Vind-land sn. Wendland.

Ving-borr sm. name of Thor.

THE END.

Clarendon Press Series.

WORKS BY THE SAME EDITOR.

- An Anglo-Saxon Primer, with Grammar, Notes, and Glossary. Second Edition. 2s. 6d.
- An Anglo-Saxon Reader. In Prose and Verse. With Grammatical Introduction, Notes, and Glossary. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8s. 6d.
- Old English Reading Primers:—
 - I. Selected Homilies of Ælfric. 1s. 6d.
 - II. Extracts from Alfred's Orosius. 1s. 6d.
- First Middle English Primer, with Grammar and Glossary. 2s.
- Elementarbuch des Gesprochenen Englisch. Grammatik, Texte und Glossar. 2s. 6d.
- A Handbook of Phonetics, including a Popular Exposition of the Principles of Spelling Reform. 4s. 6d.

LONDON: HENRY FROWDE,
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, PATERNOSTER ROW.
OXFORD: CLARENDON PRESS DEPOSITORY,
116 High Street.

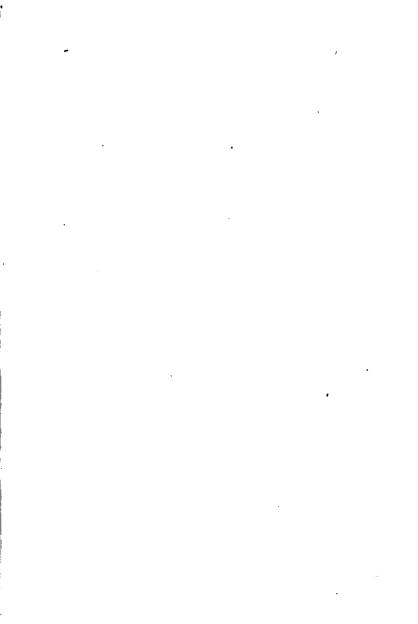
Clarendon Press Series.

WORKS FOR THE STUDENT OF ICELANDIC.

- An Icelandic Primer. By H. SWEET, M.A. (Just Ready.)
- An Icelandic Prose Reader. With Notes, Grammar, and Glossary. By G. VIGFUSSON, M.A., and F. YORK POWELL, M.A. 10s. 6d.
- Corpus Poeticum Boreale. The Poetry of the Old Northern Tongue, from the Earliest Times to the Thirteenth Century. Edited, classified, and translated, with Introduction, Excursus, and Notes. By the same editors. 2 vols. 42s.
- The Landnáma-Bóc. By the same Editors. (In the Press.)
- Sturlunga Saga, including the Islendinga Saga of Lawman Sturla Thordsson, and other works. Edited by G. VIGFUSSON, M.A. 2 vols. 21. 25.
- An Icelandic-English Dictionary, based on the MS. collections of the late RICHARD CLEASBY. Enlarged and completed by G. VIGFUSSON. With an Introduction, and Life of Richard Cleasby, by G. WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L. 31. 7s.
- A List of English Words the Etymology of which is illustrated by comparison with Icelandic. Prepared in the form of an APPENDIX to the above. By W. W. SKEAT, M.A. 2s.

LONDON: HENRY FROWDE,

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, PATERNOSTER ROW.
OXFORD: CLARENDON PRESS DEPOSITORY,
116 HIGH STREET.





This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

DUF OCT 11 '48